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OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING
AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

ALABAMA ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 1982

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF ALABAMA

OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

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ALABAMA ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - 1982

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Center for Business and Economic Research

University of Alabama

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and Federal Programs

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State Planning Division
State Capitol
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October 1981

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PREFACE

The Alabama Office of State Planning and Federal Programs, working in cooperation with the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Alabama, has produced the second in a series of reports concerning Alabama's economy titled ***Alabama Economic Outlook, 1982.*** The first edition titled ***Alabama Economic Outlook--1980*** should not be confused by the jump in years from 1980 to 1982. All this reflects is a change in naming philosophy to show not the year in which the ***Outlook*** is published, but rather the first full forecast year of the report. Both have a forecast horizon to 1985 and should be useful for both short and intermediate range planning.

Overview

The ***Outlook*** is a product of the Alabama Econometric Model built and maintained by the Center for Business and Economic Research of The University of Alabama. The Model is composed of over 100 mathematical equations which seek to capture the relationships between key economic measures such as industrial output, employment, personal income, state tax revenues, and energy consumption. By simultaneously forecasting all of these economic measures, the model provides some assurance that employment forecasts will be consistent with estimates of industrial production, that tax forecasts are reasonable given projected levels of personal income, and so forth.

As a regional model, the Alabama Econometric Model is driven by forecasted levels of national economic activity. Forecasts for the U.S. economy are provided by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, which is headed by recent Nobel Laureate Dr. Lawrence Klein. It is the job of local economists, staff operating out of the Office of State Planning as well as CBER to select the national forecasts which best reflect the five year outlook for the U.S. This five year outlook then becomes part of the assumptions which help determine economic activity in our state.

This approach, of course, implies that the model could be used to produce alternative forecasts under varying national and regional economic assumptions. And this is indeed the case. Most recently, the Office of State Planning and Federal Programs used the model to estimate the impact of a large federally sponsored proposed waterway program. Should the project be funded, there would be an increase in the level of construction expenditures in the State. These expenditures would directly affect the three basic industrial sectors of construction; stone, clay, and glass; and fabricated metals. The impact study began by first running a "control solution." A control solution reflects what the model would forecast given the most likely set of possible future activity. An "alternative solution" is then produced by "infusing" the new capital construction money into the affected industrial sectors and by solving the model again under this new set of conditions. The difference between the control solution and the alternative solution reflects the expected impact of the waterway project on the State's economy. Because the model captures the interaction between all major economic variables within the State, it not only produces estimates of the impact of such a project on the directly affected sectors identified above, but also the total impact on Alabama income, employment, tax receipts, energy consumption and industrial output. The model has also been used to study the estimated impact of alternative tax rates and other governmental actions. The following Executive Summary presents a review of the model's forecast for the period 1982-1985.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alabama Gross State Product (GSP) is forecasted to increase at a rate higher than the Gross National Product (GNP) during 1981-85. However, the state unemployment rate is expected to remain higher than the national average. Hard hit by the 1980 recession, Alabama per capita GSP fell from 76.9 percent of the U.S. per capita GNP to 74.5 percent. Starting in 1982 Alabama should again begin to close the gap between per capita Gross State Product and per capita Gross National Product. As shown in Figure 1, per capita GSP and per capita GNP capita are good comparative measures of productivity and wealth. Rising Alabama per capita GSP signifies the improving economic health of Alabamians. The state manufacturing wage rate will also increase at a faster rate than the national average during the same time period. Finally, state tax revenues are forecasted to increase by an average of 9.2 percent through 1985.

Continuing shifts are expected in the employment sectors in the state reflective of a slowly maturing economy. Alabama durable manufacturing employment is expected to increase at a faster rate than Alabama nondurable manufacturing employment. Declines are forecasted in farm employment and federal military employment during 1981-85. Still, wage rate increases of more than 10 percent annually are forecasted for durable and nondurable manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications and utilities, and state and local government. Figure 3 presents an overview of Alabama personal income and employment. Productivity overall is expected to remain relatively flat except for modest increases in durable manufacturing.

Modest increases in retail sales beyond the effects of inflation are also forecasted. Recovery from the 1980 recession will show its greatest strength beginning in 1982. The largest increase in capital investment in the state is anticipated to occur in 1982-83. Growth in energy consumption will average between two and three percent with decreases in gasoline consumption and some decreases in natural gas consumption. The prices of natural gas are expected to rise far faster than prices of other energy sources. Mortgage rates are also forecasted to remain above 15 percent nationally through 1985.

In summary, the largest overall boost in the state economy is anticipated for 1982-83 but with a softening of the economy anticipated in 1985.

FIGURE 1

**PER CAPITA GROSS STATE PRODUCT
AS A PERCENTAGE OF
PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**

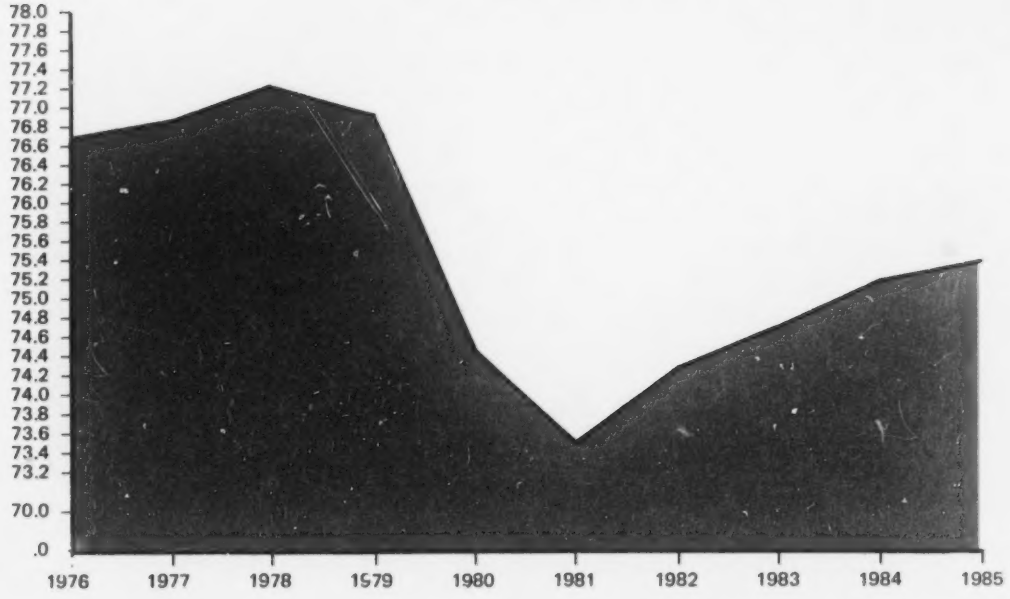
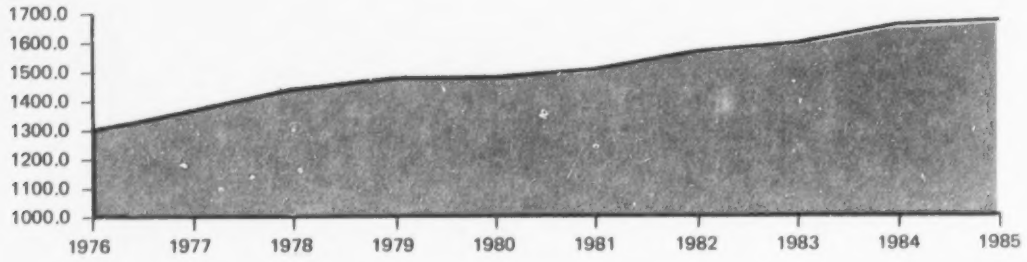
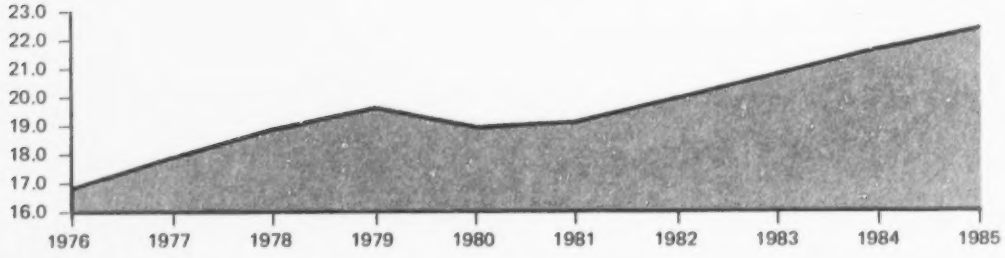


FIGURE 2

U. S. REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1972)



ALABAMA REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1972)



GROWTH RATES
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

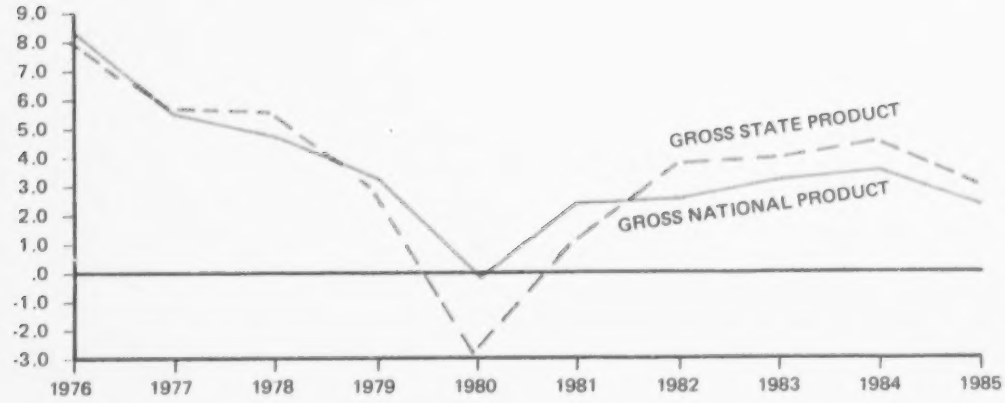
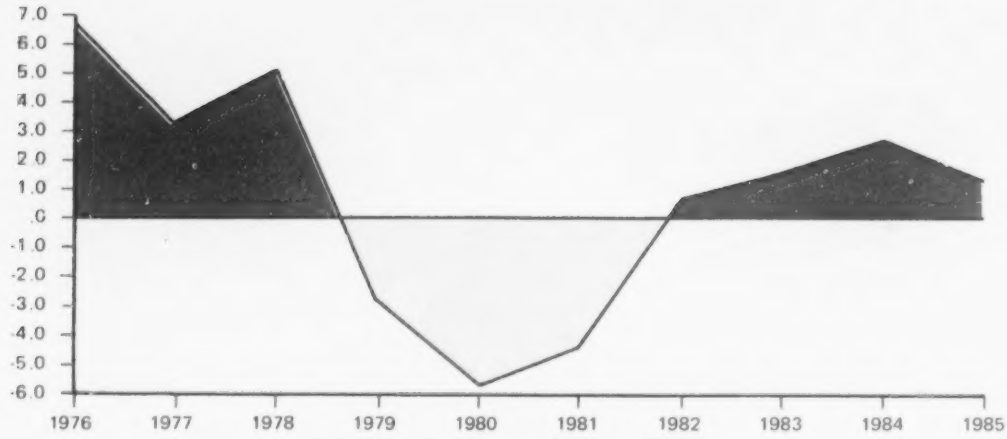
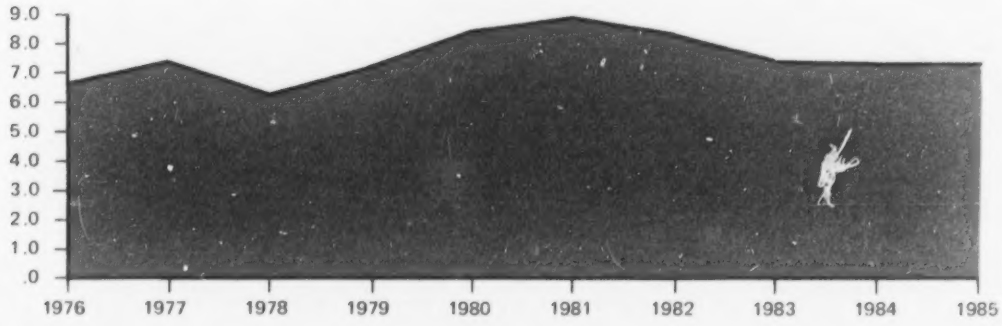


FIGURE 3

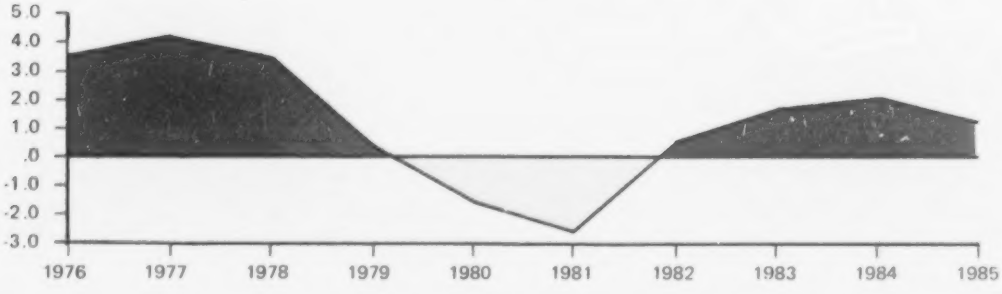
ALABAMA REAL PER CAPITA
PERSONAL INCOME
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



ALABAMA TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
(GROWTH RATES)



THE STATE OF THE ALABAMA ECONOMY: FIVE YEAR OUTLOOK

Selected Economic Indicators

Forecasted trends in the Alabama economy are greatly influenced by trends in the national economy. Thus, an overview of selected economic indicators for the nation and Alabama for 1981-85 is necessary to appreciate the assumptions underlying forecasted developments in the state during the next five years. All of the tables discussed below appear at the end of the chapter.

Gross National and Gross State Products

Table 1.00 presents information on the Gross National Product (GNP) and the Gross State Product (GSP) in constant and current dollars for 1981-85.[1] The forecast of the Gross National Product in current dollars indicates that the effects of the recession on the nation in 1981 were more severe than in 1980. Specifically, Gross National Product in current dollars grew by only 7.0 percent in 1981 compared to 8.8 percent in 1980. Alabama Gross State Product in current dollars grew less than the Gross National Product in 1980. However, Gross State Product in current dollars is expected to rebound in 1981 to a growth rate of 10.8 percent. Growth rates for the Gross National Product and the Gross State Product will continue at relatively high levels through 1985, an average per year of 10.4 percent and 11.9 percent respectively. The growth of Alabama Gross State Product is forecasted to exceed that of the nation during each of the next five years.

Evaluation of these data measured in constant dollars, however, reveals the deceptiveness of measures which are not adjusted for inflation. For example, Gross National Product, when stated in constant dollars, experienced a real decline of .2 percent in 1980, while Gross State Product declined by 2.9 percent. These data are presented in Figure 1. Growth in both the Gross National Product and Gross State Product in constant dollars will be modest through 1985. Specifically, Gross National Product in constant dollars is expected to increase by 2.7 percent per year through 1985. The Alabama Gross State Product, however, is forecasted to be somewhat more robust and will average 3.3 percent, but less than the growth rates of 1976-79.

Alabama is expected to continue to close the gap between per capita Gross National Product and per capita Gross State Product through 1985. Measured in real or constant dollars, per capita Gross State Product is expected to be 85.4 percent of per capita Gross National Product in 1985, up from 73.5 percent in 1981. However, on a per capita basis, Alabama appears to have faired worse than the nation as a result of the 1980 recession. As measured by per capita GSP relative to per capita GNP, Alabama is down from a 1978 high of 77.2 percent. See Figure 2.

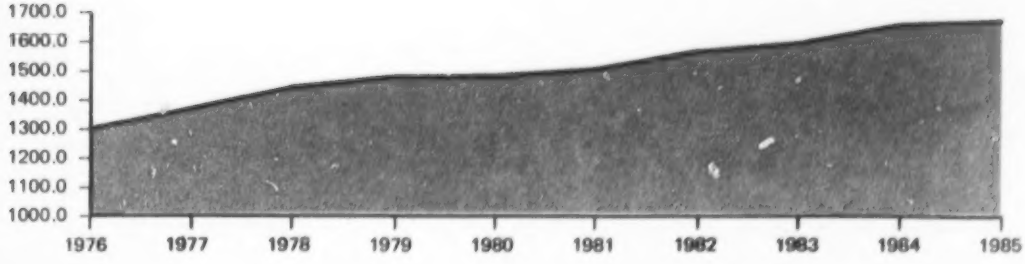
Population

Alabama and the nation will experience modest population growth through 1985, as shown in Table 1.00. Population at the state and national levels is forecasted to increase by 1.4 percent and 1.0 percent respectively per year

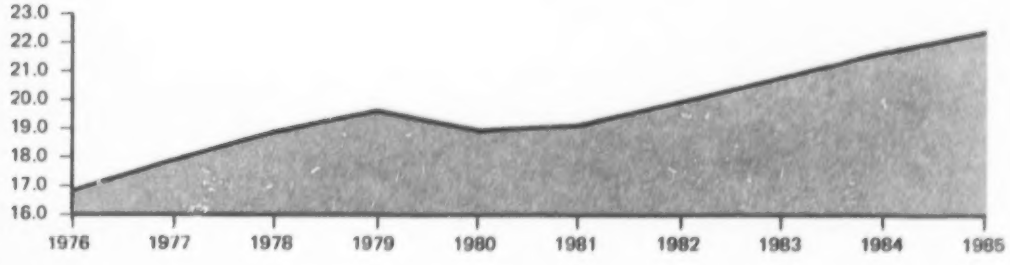
[1]The Gross State Product and the Gross National Product reflect the total value of goods and services for Alabama and the nation respectively. *Constant dollar* measures are not influenced by the effects of inflation. *Current dollar* measures are dollars exchanged in daily commerce and are not discounted for the effects of inflation. *Constant dollars* are often called *real dollars*. The terms *real* and *constant dollars* will be used to mean the same thing throughout this report—dollars of constant value reflecting real growth (as opposed to inflationary growth) and reflecting real buying power.

FIGURE 1

U. S. REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS)



ALABAMA REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT
(BILLIONS OF 1972 DOLLARS)



GROWTH RATES
(PERCENTAGE CHANGE)

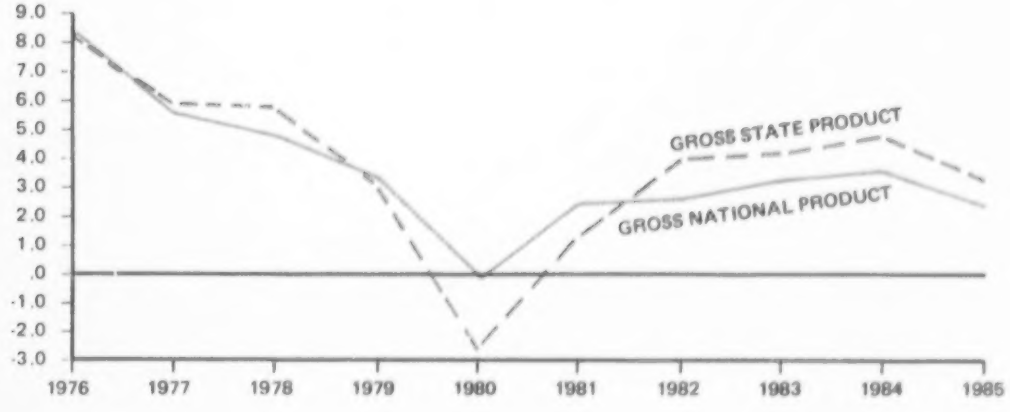
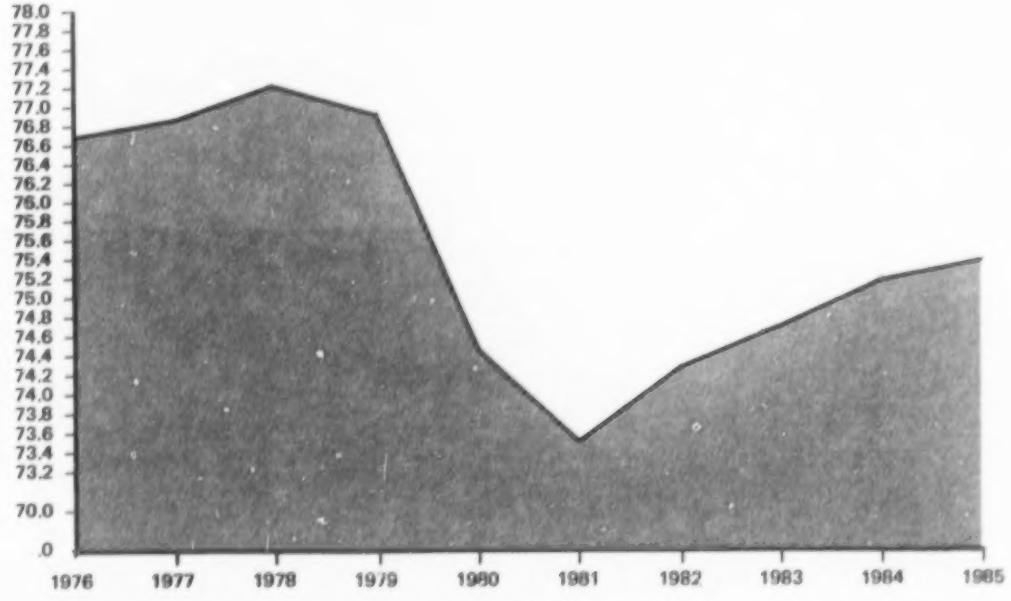


FIGURE 2

PER CAPITA GROSS STATE PRODUCT
AS A PERCENTAGE OF
PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



during 1982-85. This difference is the result of U.S. Bureau of the Census forecasts which reflect the declining U.S. birth rate and continuing migration into Sunbelt states.

Personal Income

Alabama personal income in current dollars is forecasted to grow by an average of 10.7 percent per year during 1981-85, as shown in Table 1.10. Growth in constant dollars, however, presents a different picture. Specifically, the state experienced a 4.5 percent decline in real personal income during 1980 and real income is expected to decline again in 1981 by 3.1 percent. The sharp decline in per capita real personal income can be seen in Figure 3. Real growth rates are expected to average less than 2.9 percent during 1982-85.

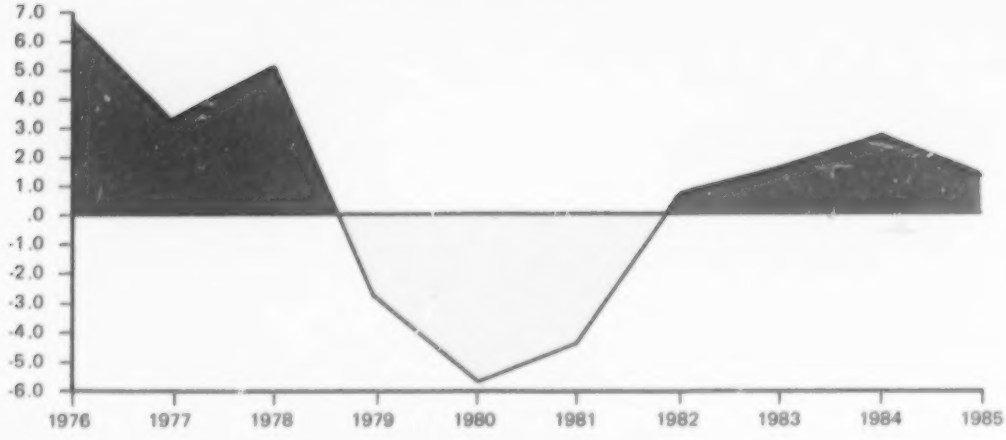
Alabama real disposable income, defined as the constant dollar measure of the total income available to individuals to dispose of as they choose (total income - taxes), is expected to grow by 1.3 percent during 1982-85. While more modest than in previous years, real income growth will mean continuing improvement in the standard of living for Alabamians.

Unemployment

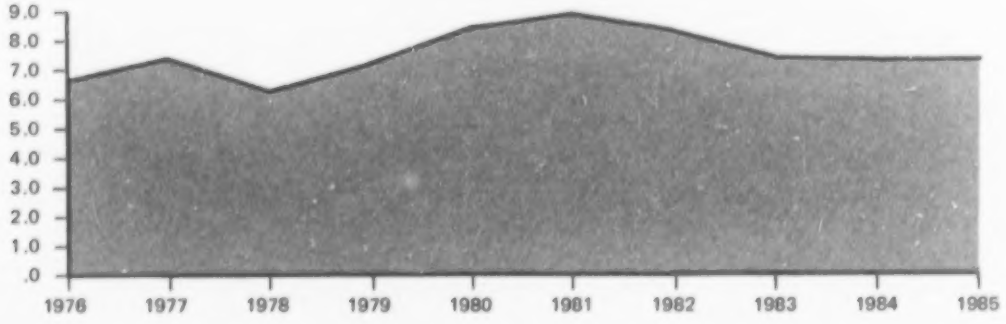
The Alabama unemployment rate is forecasted to be somewhat higher than U.S. unemployment each year throughout 1985. Indeed, the national unemployment rate is expected to be 7.5 percent in 1981 compared to 8.5 percent in 1981 for Alabama, as shown in Table 1.10. The Alabama unemployment rate is expected to remain at about 8.0 percent through 1982 in contrast to 7.7 percent for the nation. Total employment in the state is thus expected to grow only modestly, averaging .9 percent each year for 1981-85. The relationship between rising unemployment, declining employment, and falling real income can also be seen in Figure 3. Finally, the real value of output

FIGURE 3

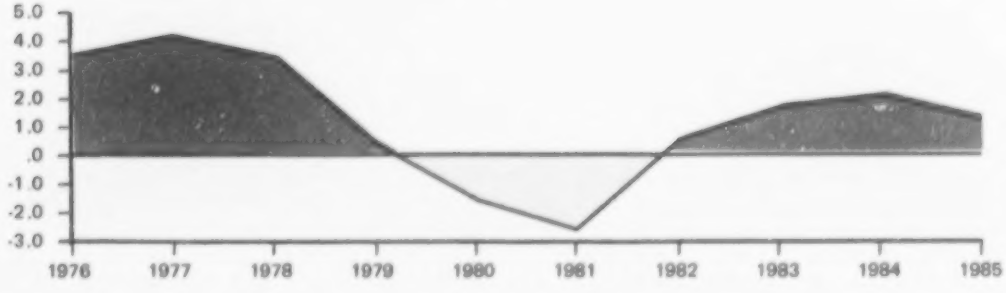
ALABAMA REAL PER CAPITA
PERSONAL INCOME
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



ALABAMA TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
(GROWTH RATES)



per employee, as shown in Table 1.10, after decreasing in 1980, is forecasted to increase annually at rates ranging from 3.9 percent in 1981 to 1.8 percent in 1985.

Manufacturing Wage Rates

Alabama manufacturing wage rates, shown in Table 1.20 measured in current dollars, are also forecasted to increase through 1985 at a rate faster than national manufacturing wage rates. Thus, Alabama's comparative wage advantage relative to the nation is expected to show a continuing decrease, with Alabama wages rising to approximately 88 percent of the national average by 1985. Figure 4 shows the growth in U.S. and Alabama wage rates and Alabama's declining wage comparative advantage. Alabama's advantage in durable as opposed to nondurable manufacturing is expected to be somewhat less, 90 percent in 1985. Still, the comparative advantage of Alabama wage rates should continue to make the state an attractive industrial location for expanding industry.

Retail Trade

Retail trade, as measured in both current and constant dollars, is forecasted to increase steadily through 1985, as shown in Table 1.20. Specifically, retail sales, measured in constant dollars, are expected to increase by 2.0 percent in 1982 and 2.9 percent in 1983. Current dollar sale estimates are exaggerated because of the continuing effects of inflation. However, anticipated real growth averaging over 3.0 percent per year will be most welcomed by the industry. This growth is mainly the result of rising real disposable income. Growth of Alabama retail sales, personal income, and total tax collections are compared in Figure 5.

Tax Revenues

Total state tax revenues in current dollars are forecasted to grow by 3.1 percent in 1981 and 7.3 percent in 1982 and average over 11 percent through 1985, as shown in Table 1.30. As a result of rising personal income and inflation, personal income tax receipts, however, are expected to grow at a faster rate, ranging from 11.1 percent in 1981 to 17.6 percent in 1985. Sales tax collections similarly are forecasted to average 9.2 percent for 1981-85. A comparison of Alabama tax growth rates is presented in Figure 6.

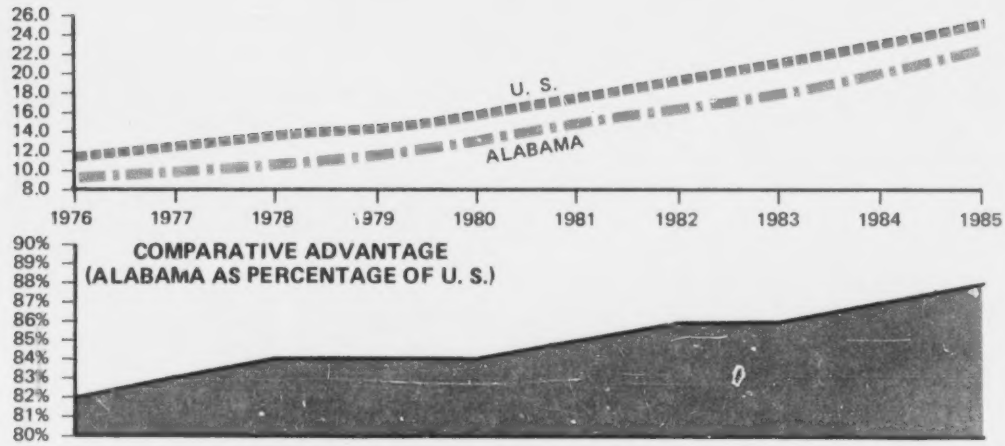
As the Alabama economy recovers from the 1980 recession, the state income tax as a percentage of total tax revenues will not grow as rapidly as in prior years slowing from 7.0 percent in 1981 to 4.6 percent in 1985. Similarly, the sales tax as a percentage of total tax revenue is expected to remain at above 26 percent through 1985. The real tax burden overall is expected to increase 2.2 percent per year for 1983-85, while revenue per dollar of output and income is expected to increase by an average of slightly less than 1.0 percent per year for 1981-85. Should as a matter of state policy these trends continue, the state will offer its citizens and its new industries very low tax burdens. State government will, at the same time, have to be prepared to make efficient use of every tax dollar.

Energy Use

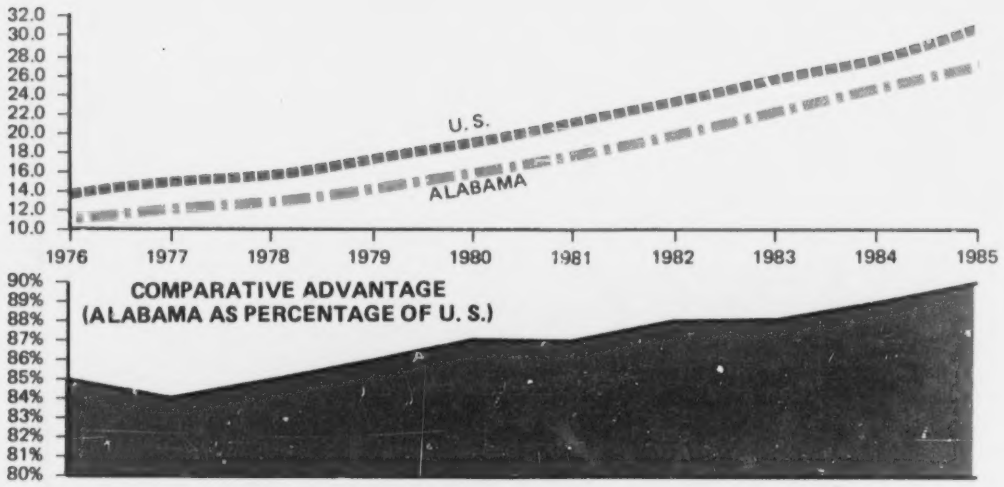
Finally, an overview of the state's economy would be incomplete without an evaluation of energy demand. Total electricity use is expected to increase slowly but steadily through 1985, beginning with a 2.3 percent increase in 1981 and continuing upward to a 4.4 percent increase in 1985. Natural gas use is expected to decline in each of the five years except for modest increases in 1983 and 1984 as shown in Table 1.30. The amount of gasoline consumed per capita

FIGURE 4

U. S. AND ALABAMA MANUFACTURING WAGE RATES
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)



U. S. AND ALABAMA DURABLE MANUFACTURING
WAGE RATES
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)



U. S. AND ALABAMA NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING
WAGE RATES
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

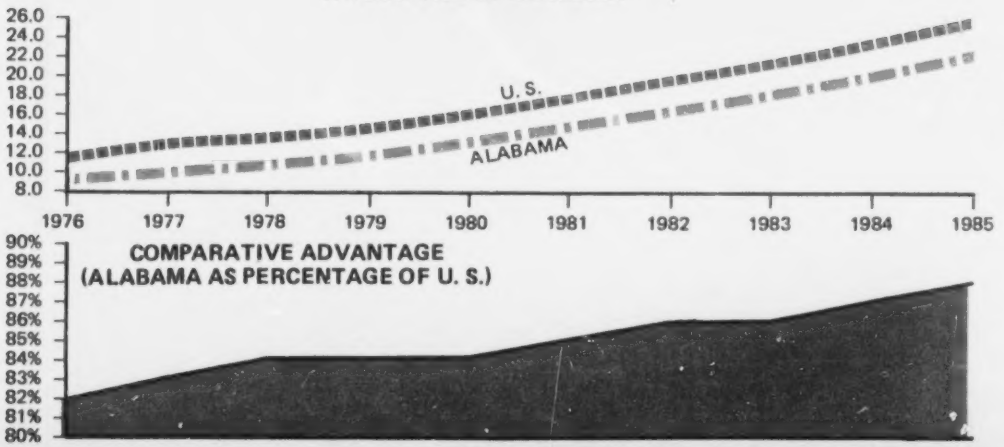
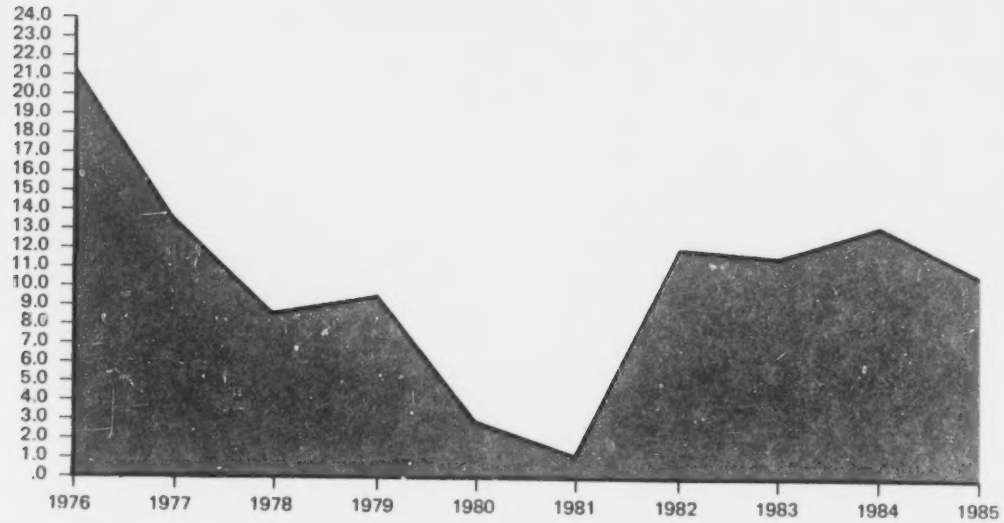
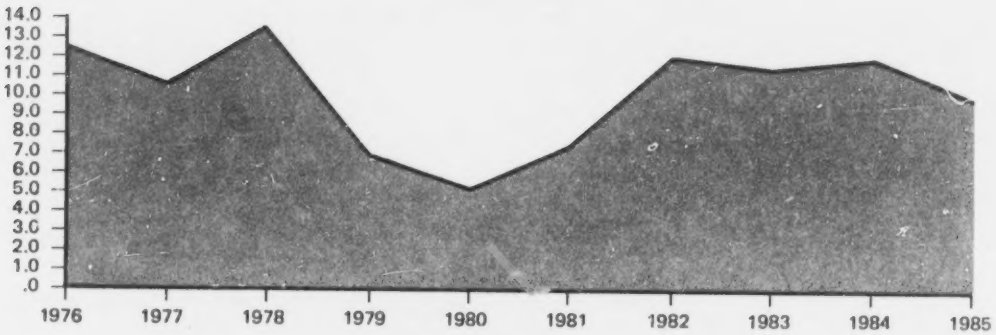


FIGURE 5

ALABAMA RETAIL TRADE
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA PERSONAL INCOME
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA TOTAL TAX COLLECTION
(GROWTH RATES)

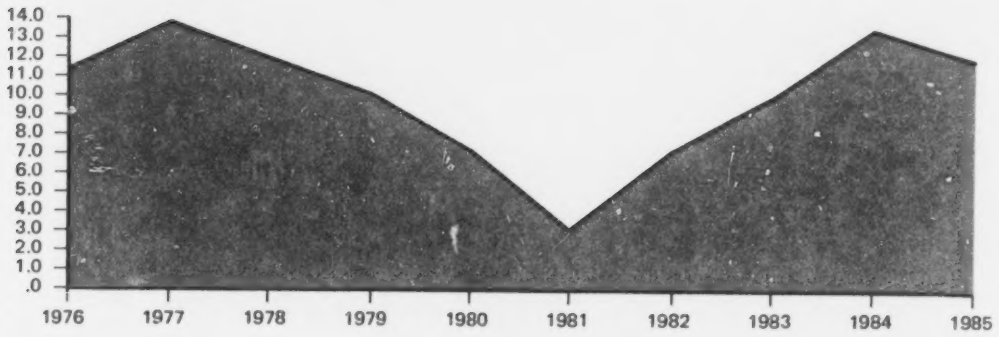
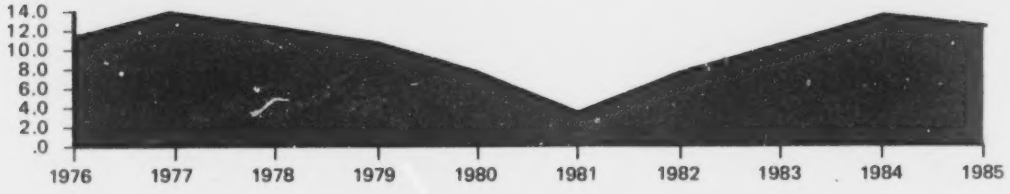
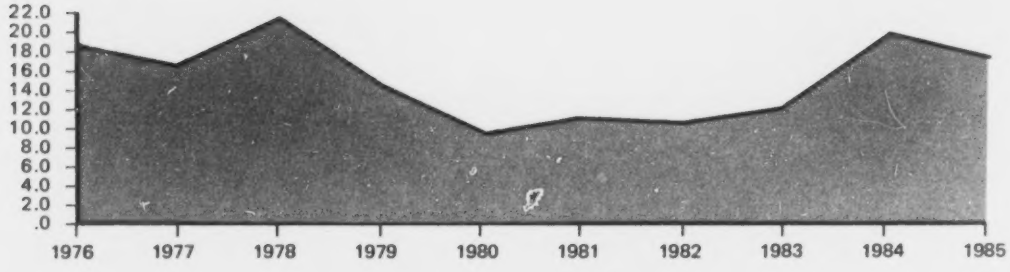


FIGURE 6

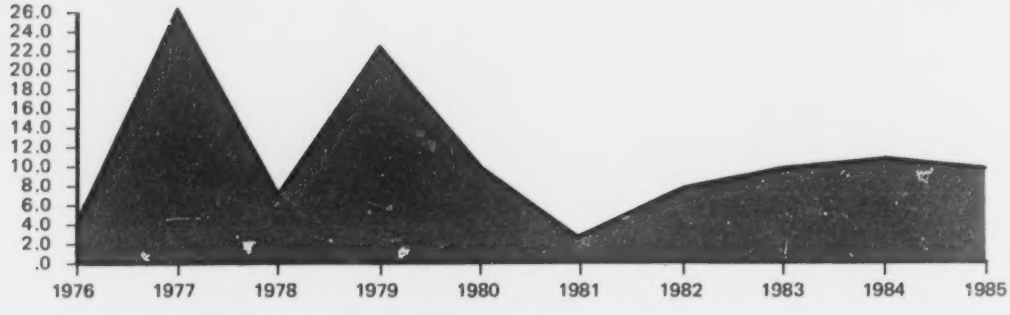
TOTAL TAX REVENUE
(GROWTH RATES)



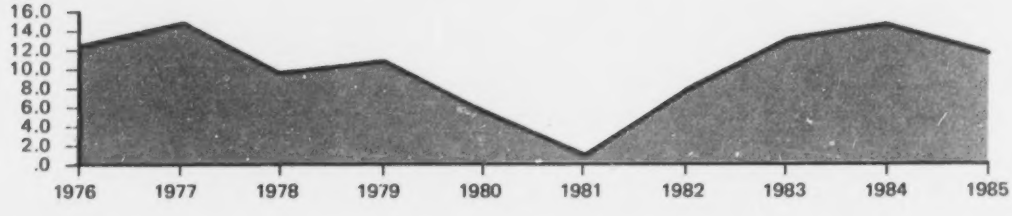
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX
(GROWTH RATES)



CORPORATE INCOME TAX
(GROWTH RATES)



SALES TAX
(GROWTH RATES)



also is expected to experience a decrease of 9.6 percent in 1981, 6.2 percent in 1982, 4.0 percent in 1983 and 1.5 percent in 1984. Past trends and forecasts for Alabama energy are shown in Figure 7.

The preceding summary has presented an overview on the U.S. and Alabama economic outlook. The following sections evaluate in detail selected sectors of the Alabama economy.

Alabama Gross State Product

An Overview

The manufacturing sector of the Alabama economy consists of all privately held nonagricultural establishments which are engaged in the transformation of raw materials, labor, and capital into physical products. The products produced by manufacturing firms include both consumer goods and intermediate products. Manufactured products include such nondurable goods as food, textiles, apparel, paper, printed materials, chemicals and rubber. Manufactured durable goods include such commodities as lumber and wood products, primary and fabricated metals, and machinery.

The manufacturing sector is of great importance in any economy. A strong manufacturing base is essential in order to sustain growth in employment, income, taxes, and the overall quality of life.

As shown in Table 2.00 the manufacturing sector of the state's economy is the most important overall. Both durable and nondurable manufacturing are of roughly equal importance, with nondurable manufacturing slightly ahead of durable manufacturing, as measured by real output. Figure 8 illustrates the relative importance of individual output sectors.

Real growth rates in total manufacturing are expected to increase at a healthy rate through 1984, but drop to 3.3 percent in 1985. Growth in durable manufacturing, in contrast, is forecasted to decrease in 1985 to 2.4 percent as compared to 4.1 percent for nondurable manufacturing.

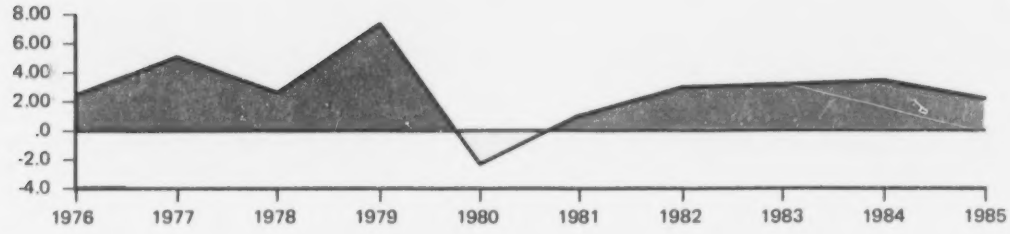
Mining is expected to show a slow but steady increase, averaging 2.9 percent growth for 1981-85. Over the period 1982-85 the trade sector is expected to average 1.5 percent per year; services 1.3 percent; finance, insurance and real estate, 3.2 percent; and transportation, communications, and public utilities, 4.2 percent. State and local government expenditures are expected to increase steadily in constant dollars from a 3.6 percent increase in 1982 to 7.7 percent in 1985. The importance of the federal government is forecasted to decrease each year beginning with 1981, reflective of President Reagan's economic policies and shifts of social services programs to the states. Finally, construction activity is forecasted to recover from a 5.8 percent decrease in 1981 to a 5.3 percent increase in 1985.

Manufacturing

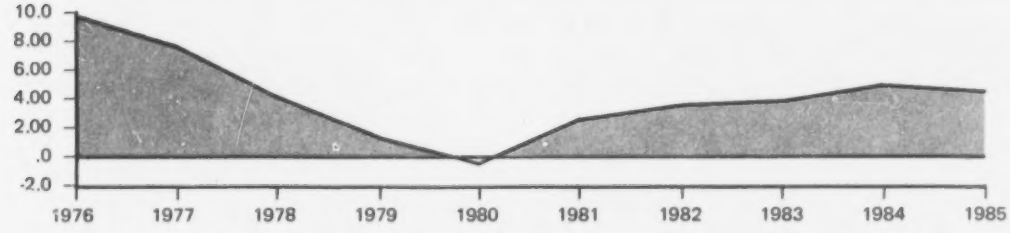
Nondurable Manufacturing. Table 2.10 presents detailed information on the nondurable manufacturing sector of the Alabama economy. Figure 9 shows Alabama total, durable, and nondurable manufacturing output for the period 1976 through 1985. Nondurable manufacturing is expected to experience a steady recovery after the 1980 recession in which absolute declines or zero growth in constant dollars were experienced for all nondurable sectors except apparel and printing. Printing is forecasted to experience the largest annual increase in real growth through 1985, with increases ranging from 6.9 percent in 1981 to 6.7 percent in 1985. Virtually all of the nondurable industries are forecasted to increase at more rapid rates in 1982 and 1983 than during the

FIGURE 7

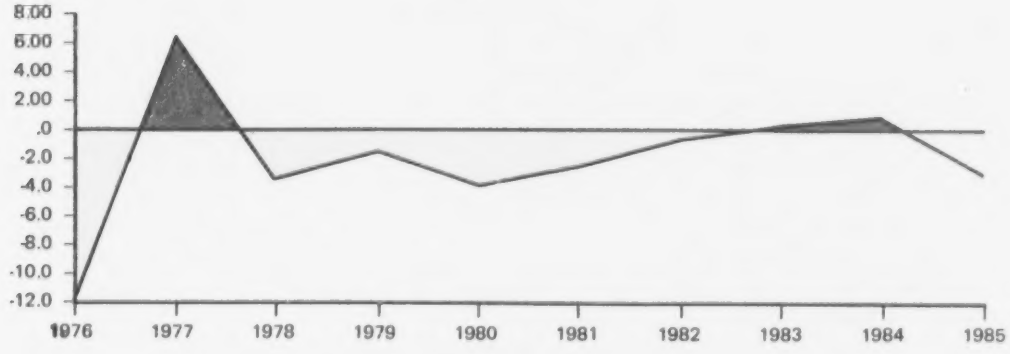
ALABAMA COMPOSITE ENERGY INDEX
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA TOTAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA TOTAL NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA PER CAPITA GASOLINE CONSUMPTION
(GROWTH RATES)

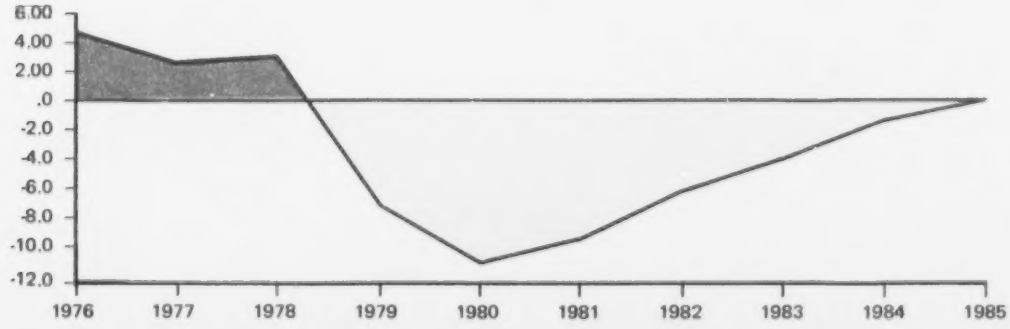
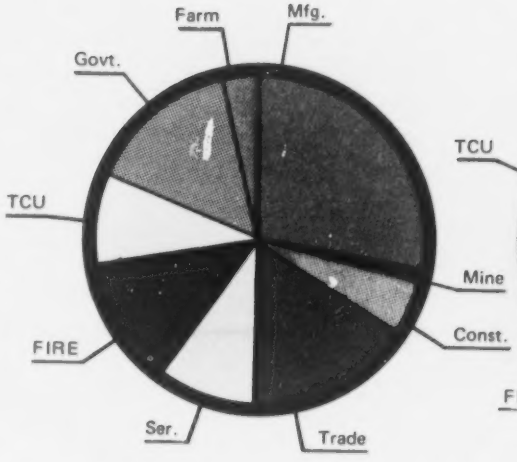


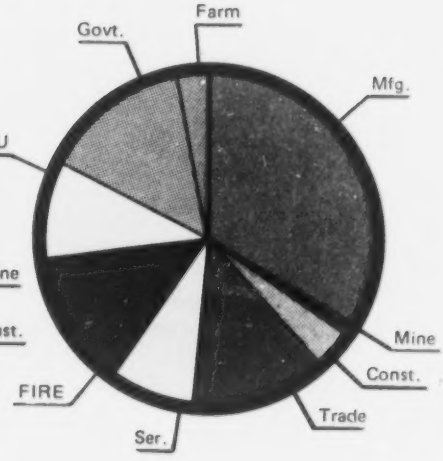
FIGURE 8

INDUSTRIAL PERCENTAGE SHARE OF
ALABAMA GROSS STATE PRODUCT

1976

Mfg.	28.0
Mining	1.3
Construction	5.0
Trade	16.3
Services	9.9
FIRE	12.5
TCU	8.8
Govt.	15.2
Farming	3.1



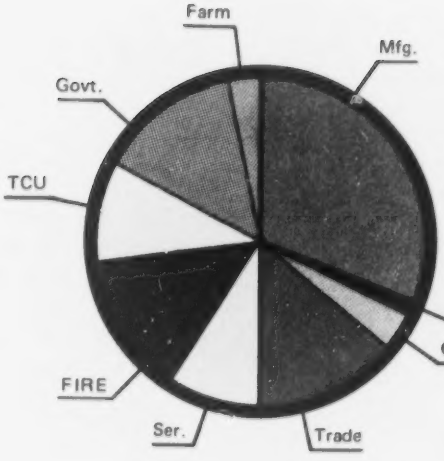


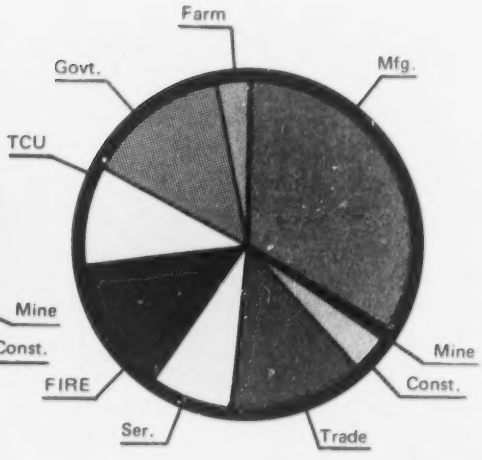
1979

Mfg.	29.9
Mining	1.2
Construction	4.3
Trade	15.1
Services	9.2
FIRE	13.5
TCU	9.5
Govt.	14.5
Farming	2.8

1981

Mfg.	30.9
Mining	1.3
Construction	3.8
Trade	14.4
Services	8.9
FIRE	13.9
TCU	9.6
Govt.	14.1
Farming	3.1



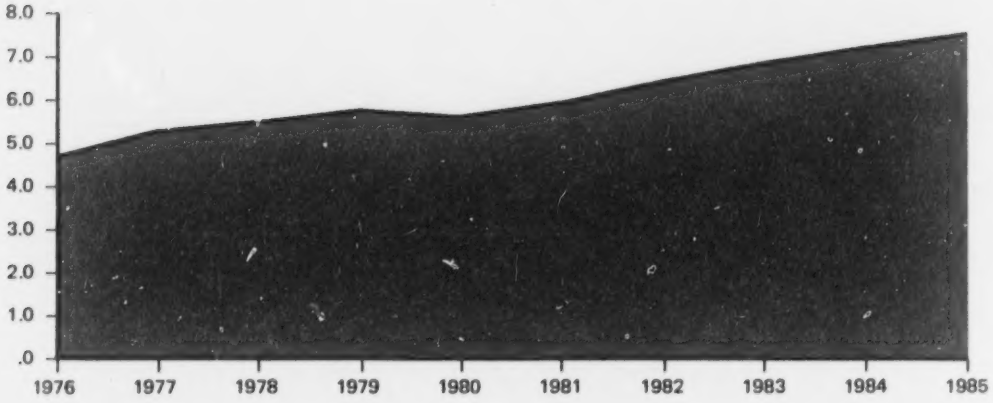


1985

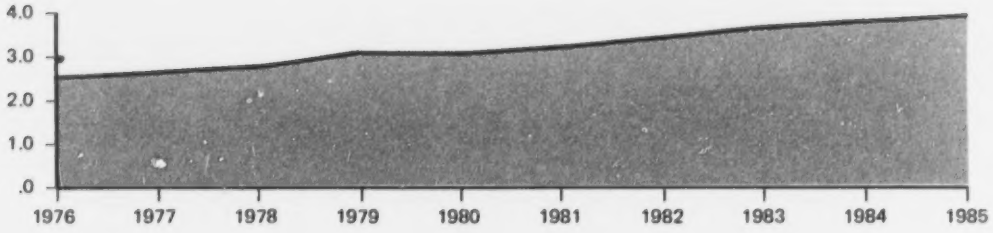
Mfg.	33.4
Mining	1.3
Construction	3.8
Trade	13.2
Services	8.1
FIRE	13.5
TCU	9.7
Govt.	13.9
Farming	3.2

FIGURE 9

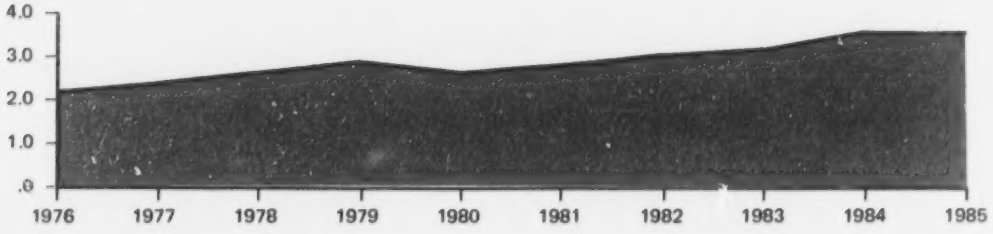
ALABAMA REAL MANUFACTURING OUTPUT
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



ALABAMA REAL NONDURABLE
MANUFACTURING OUTPUT
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



ALABAMA REAL DURABLE
MANUFACTURING OUTPUT
(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



1984-85 period. This trend reflects the five year business cycle of the past 20 years.

Textiles, apparel, chemicals, and rubber are also expected to lead the way with real annual growth of 4.4 percent, 5.2 percent, 5.5 percent and 5.4 percent respectively for the first half of the decade. Smaller increases in food are forecasted at 3.0 percent. The overall growth rate for nondurable manufacturing is expected to decrease slightly from 5.5 percent in 1981 to 4.1 percent in 1985.

Durable Manufacturing. Increases in durable manufacturing, as measured in constant dollars, are expected to outpace nondurable manufacturing during 1981-84 as shown in Table 2.00 and Table 2.20. Nondurable manufacturing overall is expected to exceed durable manufacturing growth rates in 1985 as measured in constant dollars. Growth rates are also expected to be more volatile in the durable manufacturing sectors than the nondurable sectors. Similarly, durable manufacturing experienced stronger declines in output in 1980 than nondurable manufacturing. For example real output in lumber experienced a 15.0 percent decline, furniture a 13.5 percent decline, and primary metals a 13.1 percent decline.

The cyclical nature of the durable goods manufacturing sector can also be seen in the data which indicate a growth rate of 4.4 percent for lumber in 1981, contrasted to increases in 1982 and 1983 of 3.3 percent and 5.3 percent, and an actual decrease of 1.3 percent in constant dollars for 1985. Furniture is also expected to experience very modest growth rates in 1984 and 1985, 3.7 percent and 2.0 percent, as is transportation equipment, 4.7 percent and 3.1 percent. Primary metals are expected to experience solid growth rates through 1984, averaging 10.5 percent, but with a sharp decline in 1985 to 2.0 percent. The same general pattern holds for fabricated metals, transportation equipment, and stone, clay, and glass. As suggested earlier, this slowdown in 1985 which can be seen in almost all sectors is the result of the anticipated 5 year business cycle. The United States has experienced this 5 year cycle for the past 20 years.

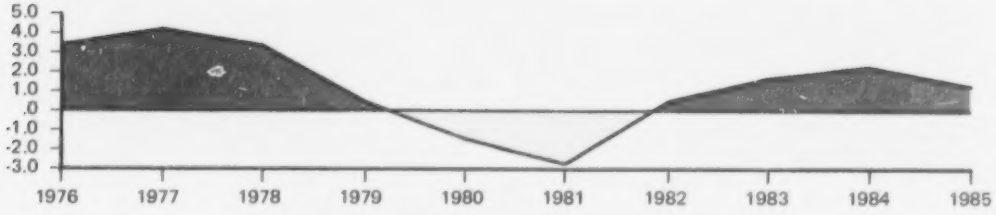
Employment

Very modest employment increases are expected through 1985 with increases ranging from a high of 2.1 percent in 1984 to a low of .4 percent in 1982, as shown in Table 3.00. Some shifts in employment share by sectors can also be seen in these forecasts. Manufacturing employment growth rates are highlighted in Figure 10. For example, farm proprietors' employment is expected to experience a modest but absolute decline in employment in each year beginning in 1981. This decline reflects the effects of increasing productivity of farm labor and the increasing industrialization of the state economy. All employment forecasts are consistent with the output forecasts. They reflect slow but steady growth of the Alabama economy over the next five years. While recent federal policy (Reagan economics) has been incorporated into the model's forecasts, future state government actions could do much to stimulate economic growth and thus employment throughout Alabama.

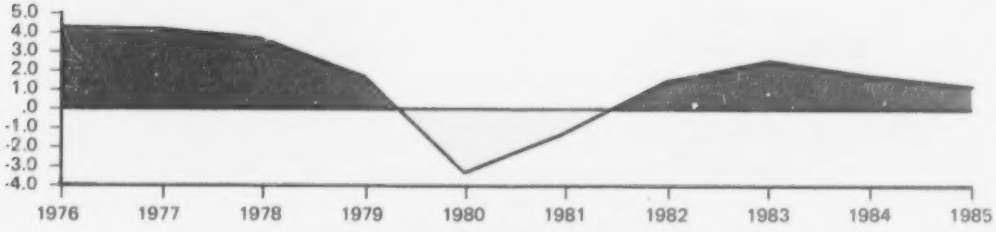
Mining employment is forecasted to increase from approximately 17,000 persons in 1980 to 21,857 in 1985. Indeed, mining employment is expected to experience a 10.4 percent growth rate in 1985. An increase of approximately 4.0 percent per year is forecasted in agriculture (including forestries and fisheries) during 1981-85, 3.0 percent in state and local government, and 2.7 percent in services. The relatively slow growth of employment in manufacturing is the reason for the very modest overall growth in employment forecasted in the state during 1981-85. Manufacturing is the single most important employment sector in the state, followed closely by government, trade and services.

FIGURE 10

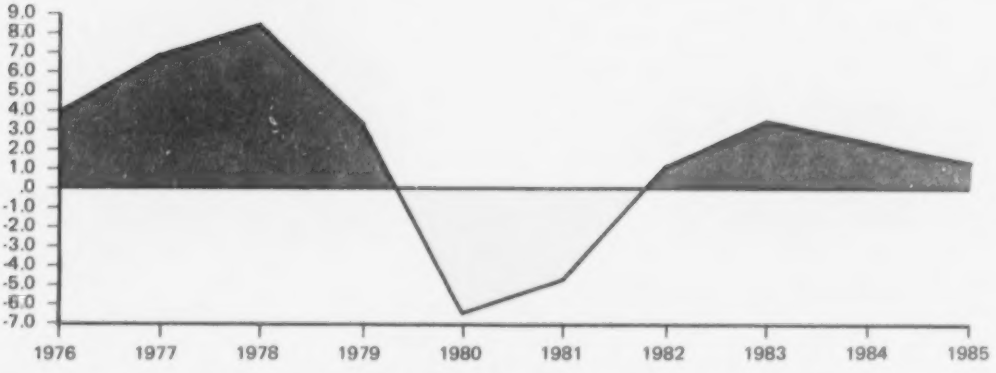
ALABAMA TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
(GROWTH RATES)



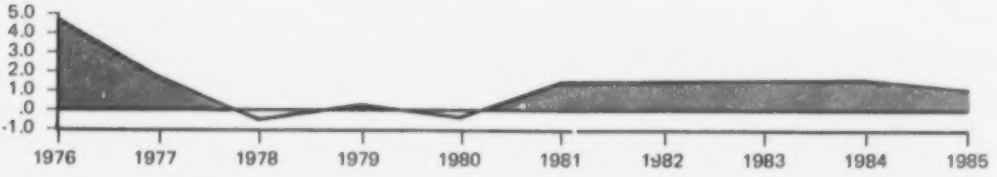
ALABAMA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA DURABLE MANUFACTURING
EMPLOYMENT
(GROWTH RATES)



ALABAMA NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING
EMPLOYMENT
(GROWTH RATES)



Wages

The differences in Alabama wage rates paid to Alabama citizens are clearly evident in Table 4.00. Figure 11 highlights the widely varying average annual wage of Alabama workers. Increases in wage rates for 1980 varied widely by sector, ranging from an increase of 2.1 percent in mining to 13.9 percent in farming, although farming paid by far the lowest overall wage rate.

Higher annual increases in wage rates are forecasted for 1981 and 1982 than for the remaining three years, reflecting anticipated lower rates of inflation in the later years. For example, an increase of approximately 25.4 percent for construction wages is anticipated for 1981 as is approximately a 13.5 percent increase in mining wages in 1981. Increases in annual wages in excess of 10 percent for 1981-85 are forecasted for the following sectors: nondurable manufacturing; durable manufacturing; mining; construction; transportation, communications, and utilities; and state and local government.

The forecasted increase in wage rates is by far the smallest for agricultural services (including forestries and fisheries), with wage rates generally forecasted at a 4 to 5 percent annual increase for 1981-85. Finance, insurance, and real estate should experience smaller annual increases in wages than the overall state average.

Mining is forecasted to pay the highest wages through 1985 with an average wage of $37,694 in 1985, followed by $32,191 for federal government civilian employees, and $30,211 for persons employed in transportation, communications, and utilities. Similarly, the lowest wages are forecasted to be paid to the services sector, $13,842, followed by agricultural services (including forestries and fisheries) $12,553, and farming, $7,033.

Total Personal Income

Both current dollar per capita personal income and per capita disposable personal income are forecasted to experience steady increases during 1981-85, with the largest increases, averaging 9 to 10 percent, beginning in 1982. These growth rates are forecasted to decrease to approximately 7 to 9 percent by 1985.

Total Income

Data in Table 5.00 reflect growth in total current dollars of income for the state. Total personal income is expected to increase annually at an average rate of 10.7 percent during 1981-85 but with the largest increases, 11 and 12 percent forecasted to occur during 1982-83. The same pattern is reflected in total disposable income, per capita disposable income, and per capita personal income, as well as overall wage and salary income. Figure 12 illustrates the impact of inflation on the buying power of per capita personal income. When measured in current dollars, Alabamians appear to be better off in successive years. However, when their income is adjusted for the effects of inflation, it can be seen that their buying power has actually decreased.

A detailed breakout of the components of total wage and salary income as measured in total current dollars is presented in Table 5.10. The aggregate data in Table 5.00 hide major disparities in total wage and salary income by employment sector for 1981-85. By far, the largest contributory increases to total wage and salary income in the state during 1981 and 1982 will occur for mining with 21.0 percent and 19.4 percent increases respectively. These increases in mining drop off somewhat in 1983 and 1984, but the increase is forecasted to be 23.4 percent in 1985. Manufacturing wages are expected to rise an average of 12.4 percent per year over the period 1981-85. Durable and

FIGURE 11

ALABAMA AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE RATES BY INDUSTRY FOR 1981

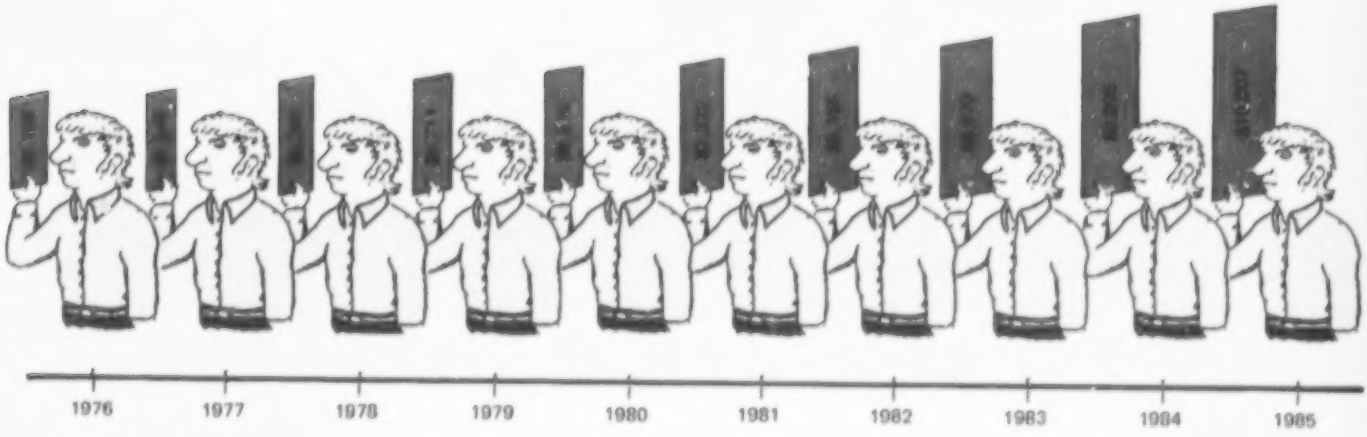
Nondurable Manufacturing	$ 14,677
Durable Manufacturing	$ 17,972
Mining	$ 23,026
Construction	$ 17,960
Trade	$ 11,801
Services	$ 9,689
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	$ 14,299
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	$ 19,828
State and Local Government	$ 12,596

MINING

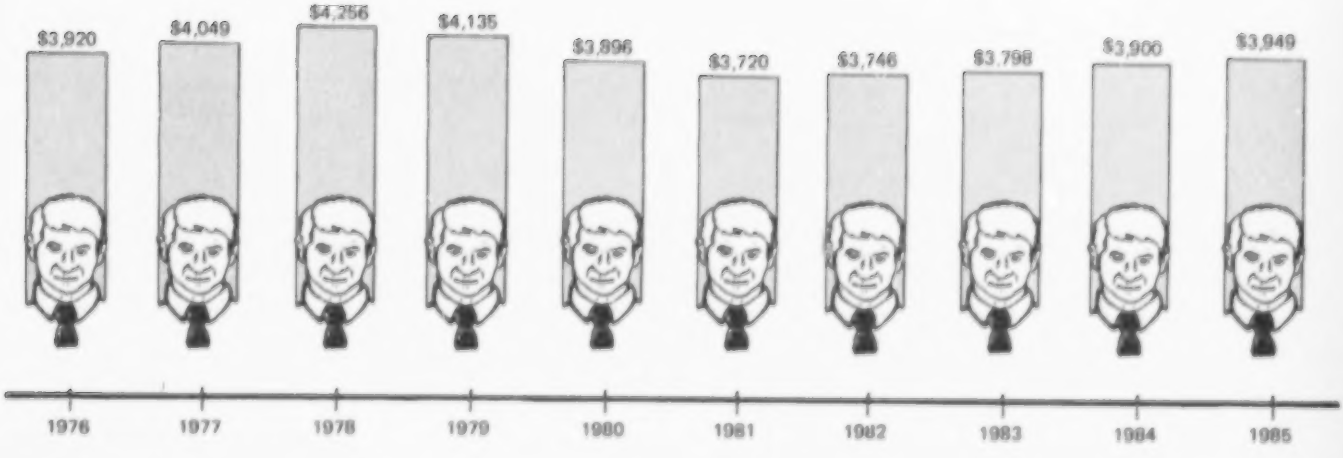
SERVICES (e.g. DRY CLEANING)

FIGURE 12

ALABAMA TOTAL PER CAPITA
PERSONAL INCOME
1976-1985
(CURRENT DOLLARS)



(REAL 1972 DOLLARS)



nondurable manufacturing wages will share equally with increases of 12.2 and 12.6 percent per year.

In addition to mining and manufacturing, the largest overall increases during the five year period are expected to occur in 1982-84 for trade, 10.7 percent; federal government military spending, 9.8 percent; services, 11.1 percent; finance, insurance and real estate, 9.6 percent; and transportation, communication and public utilities, 12.2 percent. The smallest overall increases in contribution to total wage and salary income are forecasted to occur in farming, 5.1 percent; and agricultural services (including forestries and fisheries), 7.0 percent.

Labor Productivity

As shown in Table 6.00, the productivity of labor, defined as the value of output per dollar of wage, is expected to experience uneven growth with some offsetting years of increases and decreases. Differing from the traditional definition, this measure is a better indication of industrial competitiveness. As a broader concept, this measure incorporates price and cost information taking into account the effects of both wage rate and output per person on cost. After absolute declines in 1980 of 3.5 percent in nondurable manufacturing, 6.0 percent in durable manufacturing, and 2.8 percent in construction, some sectors will show modest productivity gains. However, continuing decreases in the productivity of labor in nondurable manufacturing are forecasted through 1985. Generally, the productivity in mining will be flat, with decreases in 1983-84. The same basic pattern is true for construction and trade. The largest productivity increases are forecasted for durable manufacturing, averaging 1.8 percent during 1981-84, after experiencing decreases in the productivity of labor during 1978, 1979, and 1980. The decline projected for 1985 reflects the five year business cycle downturn. Past trends and projected conditions both suggest higher productivity rates are needed in order to give Alabama products more of a competitive edge in the national and international marketplace.

Retail Sales

Retail sales, shown in Table 7.00, are forecasted in current dollars. The sales forecasts reflect a recovering picture for the state when measured against data for 1978-80. Specifically, total retail sales in Alabama in current dollars increased by 8.5 percent in 1978, 9.4 percent in 1979, and 3.0 percent in 1980. These growth rates are below the rates of inflation for those years however. Growth in retail sales are expected to remain sluggish through 1981 but to come back strong in 1982. Retail sales for 1980 were and 1981 will be disappointing. For example, automobile sales were off 12.4 percent, lumber sales declined by 2.4 percent and hardware sales declined by 9.3 percent. When the effects of inflation are added to these data the truly devastating effects of the recession become apparent.

The largest forecasted increases for sales for 1981 and 1982 are in food and gasoline, with increases averaging 12.6 percent and 11.3 percent respectively. Lumber will experience a strong recovery of 19.2 percent for 1982. Gasoline sales, however, may not increase at the forecasted rate because of the temporary worldwide oil surplus which is serving to keep gasoline prices from rising. Lumber sales are reflective of the cyclical nature of the economy and the anticipated increase in construction activity in the state during 1981-85. Other healthy annual increases forecasted for the five year period include food, 12.1 percent; general stores, 7.4 percent; general merchandise, 6.3 percent; apparel, 9.3 percent; hardware, 13.2 percent; and eating places, 10.5 percent. These increases generally reflect the forecasted improvement in the economy during 1981-85.

Sales will thus remain relatively high through 1985, but will tend to reflect smaller increases in 1984 and 1985 than in the previous years. Drug store sales, however, are expected to increase on an annual basis by less than any of the other sectors during the five year period. Increases in gasoline sales are also forecasted to decline during each of the five years, probably reflective of the continuing reduced consumption of gasoline. Overall, retail sales in current dollars are forecasted to reflect modest increases above the effects of inflation for 1981-85.

Figure 13 shows Alabama retail sales by sector as a percentage of total retail sales. The charts for 1976 and 1981 illustrate the shift in the consumer dollar away from automobiles toward the essentials such as food. As gasoline prices rose, so did gasoline's share of the retail dollar. This share, 7.1 percent in 1981, would have been even greater had consumers not taken major steps to conserve. While automotive expenditures as a percentage of total retail sales are expected to decline further, down to 10.9 percent by 1985, most other sectors will hold fairly stable over the first five years of the decade.

The Public Sector Tax Structure

Generally, tax collections seem to reflect the continuing recovery of the economy in 1982 and 1983, as shown in Table 8.00. Collections are forecasted to remain relatively high throughout all of the years except for the gasoline tax which is expected to decrease by 9.9 percent in 1981, 5.4 percent in 1982, 3.3 percent in 1983, .9 percent in 1984, and followed by modest growth of .6 percent in 1985. Although stimulated by new tax gains in oil production, increases in overall state tax collections are expected to lag the national economy somewhat. Anticipated state tax collections for 1982 are forecasted to increase 7.3 percent, as compared to 7.2 percent nationally, and 10.0 percent in 1983 compared to 14.7 percent nationally. Total state tax collections are forecasted to grow by 12.0 percent in 1985 contrasted to a 12.6 percent increase at the federal level.

The largest percentage increases in state tax collections are forecasted in individual income tax, an average of 14.3 percent during 1981-85, reflective of increasing wage rates and inflation, both of which push individuals into higher tax brackets. Sales taxes and use taxes similarly are forecasted to experience healthy increases during 1981-85, 9.2 and 9.6 percent annually, while utility taxes are forecasted to increase at a slightly higher rate, 10.0 percent annually. The relative importance of four selected taxes is presented in Figure 14. The most noticeable shift is the increasing share of income tax as a percent of total collections.

Energy Consumption

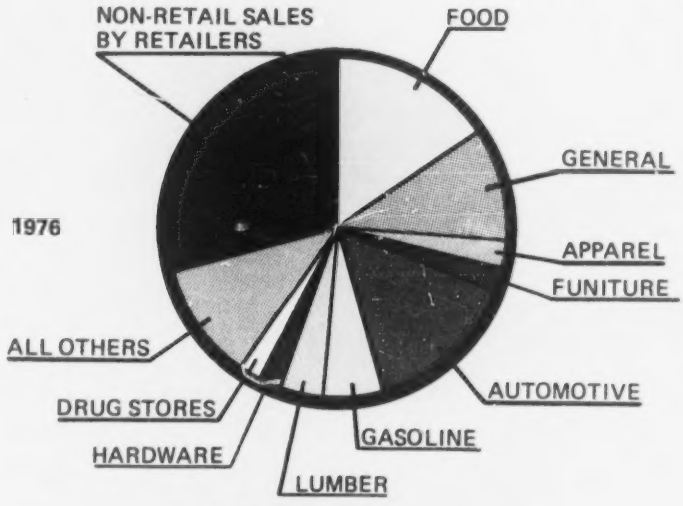
Increases in energy usage in Alabama are forecasted to exceed the U.S. average, again reflecting the overall anticipated higher growth rate of the Alabama economy compared to the U.S. economy. Forecasted energy consumption will vary widely by sector, however, as is seen when consumption is analyzed on a sector-by-sector basis in Table 9.00.

The largest increases in energy use are expected to occur in the consumption of electricity. Energy consumption in this sector is forecasted to rise each year through 1985, at an average annual increase of 3.7 percent, with the largest increases occurring in 1984 and 1985. The commercial consumption of electricity is forecasted to experience only small annual increases, however, ranging from .8 percent to 2.2 percent annually for 1982-85. Residential

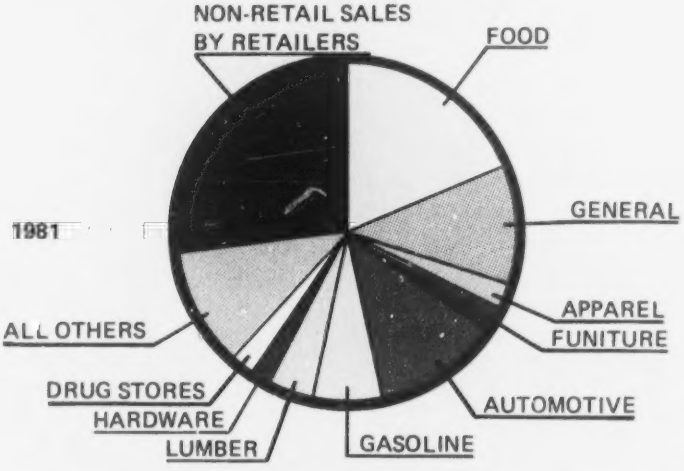
FIGURE 13

ALABAMA RETAIL SALES
BY SECTOR
(PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1976, 1981, 1985)

Food	15.5
General	10.7
Apparel	2.5
Furniture	2.3
Automotive	14.6
Gasoline	5.8
Lumber	3.9
Hardware	2.3
Drugstores	2.1
All Other	11.1



Food	18.6
General	11.2
Apparel	2.4
Furniture	2.4
Automotive	12.0
Gasoline	7.1
Lumber	4.5
Hardware	2.0
Drug Stores	2.2
All Other	11.0



Food	18.8
General	10.0
Apparel	2.3
Furniture	2.0
Automotive	10.9
Gasoline	7.2
Lumber	5.7
Hardware	2.3
Drugstores	1.7
All Other	11.7

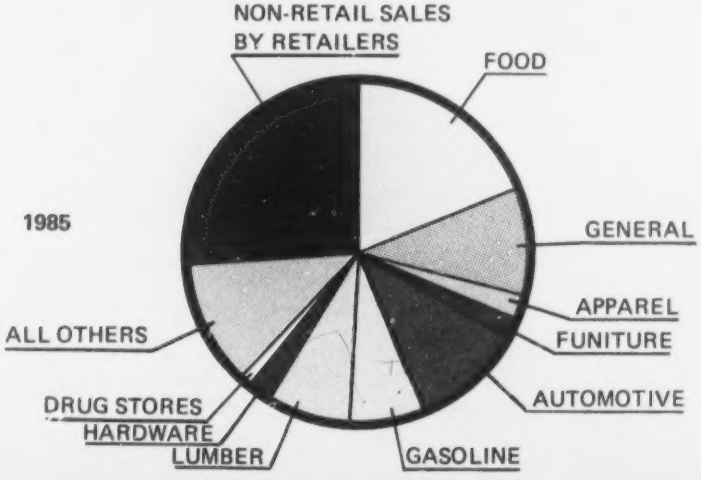
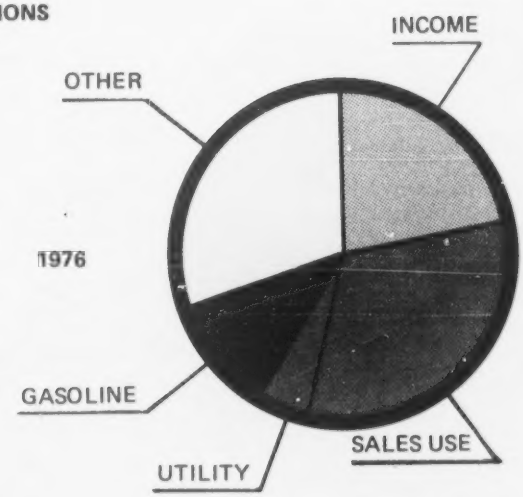


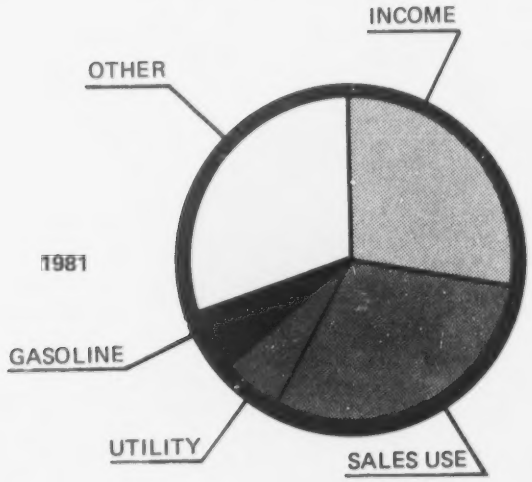
FIGURE 14

ALABAMA TAX RECEIPTS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS 1976, 1981, 1985

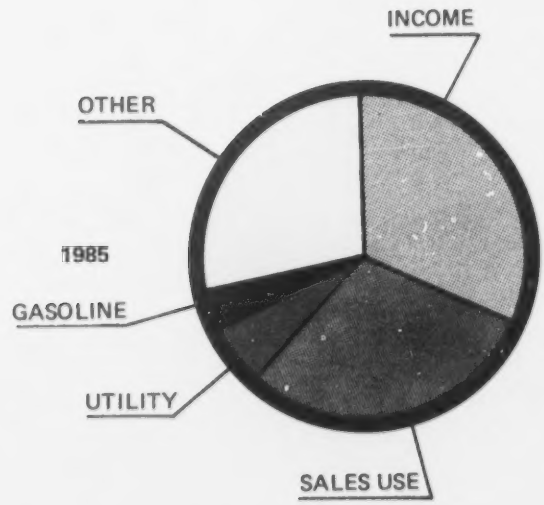
Total	$1,255
Income	22%
Sales and Use	32%
Utility	5%
Gasoline	11%
Other	30%



Total	$1,950
Income	28%
Sales and Use	30%
Utility	6%
Gasoline	6%
Other	30%



Total	$2,928
Income	32%
Sales and Use	30%
Utility	6%
Gasoline	4%
Other	28%



consumption is expected to increase steadily each year after a decline of 1.8 percent in 1981 and a slowdown in 1983. Annual growth will average about 1.0 percent. Industrial consumption of electricity is expected to increase each year at an average rate of 6.0 percent during 1981-85.

There has been and will continue to be considerable debate on the growth of future electricity demand. The forecasts in Table 9.00 and illustrated in Figure 15 are based on an expanding Alabama industrial economy. The consistency of these forecasts can be seen in Table 9.01 where electricity demand is shown as a ratio to real gross state product. In any case, changes in fuels technology, industrial and consumer applications and appliances could radically impact these forecasts.

Natural gas consumption is forecasted to be flat overall, but with a decrease of 3.5 percent in 1985, primarily because of a 5.0 percent anticipated decrease in industrial consumption and a 2.2 percent decrease in the commercial sector. Indeed, decreases in natural gas consumption are forecasted for both residential and commercial users for each year during 1981-85, while industrial consumption is forecasted to grow only slightly in 1983-84.

Increases in coal consumption are also forecasted to occur at a modest rate each year during 1981-85, with the largest increases, 3.2 percent and 3.0 percent respectively, occurring in 1984 and 1985. Per capita gasoline consumption, after a 10.9 percent decrease in 1980 and a 9.6 percent decrease in 1981, is forecasted to continue to decrease at modest rates through 1985.

Major Assumptions

Alabama Capital Investment

The Alabama economic outlook is based on anticipated national and state economic activity growing out of recent past behavior, as well as estimates of international events (e.g., world oil prices). A most critical dimension is the anticipated level of new and the expansion of existing capital investment. These capital investment assumptions are also based on recent past trends. Should the State of Alabama aggressively pursue new industry to locate within the state and to continue to identify new markets for the products of existing industry, Alabama's economic future can be greatly enhanced.

Anticipated increases in capital investment shown in Table 10.00 are in constant dollars with 1972 as the base year. The sector with the largest increase in capital investment in the state is paper, followed closely by chemicals and then somewhat distantly by primary metals. These patterns are expected to prevail through 1985.

Capital investment expenditures are forecasted to vary widely by year during the five year period of 1981-85. For example, increases in capital investment for lumber are forecasted at 6.8 percent in 1982 and 17.9 percent in 1983, followed by decreases, as measured in constant dollars, for 1984 and 1985. A similar pattern emerges in primary metals, with increases of 8.3 percent in 1982 and 15.2 percent in 1983. Stone, clay and glass is expected to experience an 8.3 percent decrease in constant dollars in 1985. Modest increases during each of the five years are forecasted for paper, textiles, printing, chemicals, and transportation equipment. Generally, the largest increases in capital investment are expected to occur in 1982 and 1983.

Assumptions About the U.S. Economy

The health of the Alabama economy is closely correlated to that of the U.S. economy. The U.S. unemployment rate is expected to remain roughly between

7.2 percent and 7.7 percent during 1981-85, U.S. mortgage rates on new houses are expected to remain high and peak at 16.2 percent in 1982, with modest decreases in the rate of growth thereafter to a rate of 15.1 percent in 1985. These and many other national economic trends will impact the Alabama economy. A closer examination of the assumptions about the U.S. economy can thus provide additional insights into the model's forecasts for the state economy.

Tables 11.00 and 11.10 present information on total U.S. output through 1985. Overall, 1980 was clearly a disastrous year for the U.S. economy with absolute declines in output occurring in textiles, paper, printing and publishing, rubber, lumber, furniture, primary metals, fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, nonautomotive transportation equipment, stone, clay and glass, and trade, leading to a decline in the overall gross national product, stated in constant dollars, of .2 percent.

Gross National Product for 1981-85 is forecasted to increase at a modest annual rate of 2.7 percent, as measured in constant dollars, through 1985, with the largest increases occurring in 1983 and 1984. Generally, the growth in U.S. output by sector is similar to that of the Gross National Product, although some significant deviations do occur. For example, the output in the food and beverage sector is expected to average an 8.0 percent annual increase through 1985. The government sector is expected to remain essentially flat during 1982-85, with increases in real output of 1.0 percent or less for each of these years. In contrast, primary metal output is expected to stand at significantly higher levels (averaging 4.4 percent during 1982-84), than the overall growth in the U.S. Gross National Product. Nonelectrical machinery and electrical machinery will also increase 4.1 percent and 5.3 percent respectively each year. Overall, the U.S. output by sector is forecasted to soften somewhat in 1985 relative to the earlier years.

U.S. Wage Rates. As shown in Table 12.00, U.S. wage rates are expected to experience their largest increases in 1981 and 1982 in each of the sectors with progressively smaller increases in the years thereafter. These smaller increases in 1983-85 are probably reflective of views that inflation will be slowly declining during these years and that wage rates will not have to be as high to allow workers to keep up with the cost of living.

The largest anticipated wage increases in 1983-85, averaging 10.0 percent or more per year, are forecasted to occur in durable manufacturing; mining; transportation, communication, and utilities; federal government military; and federal government civilian. All other sectors are forecasted to experience annual increases of less than 10.0 percent for each of these years. Only minor increases are forecasted to occur for agricultural services (including forestries and fisheries), 3.9 percent per year.

U.S. Personal Consumption. The information in Table 13.00 presents forecasted price increases for major categories of personal consumption expenditures as measured in 1972 dollars. Generally, declining rates of increase are forecasted in each category of expenditures during 1983-85. The largest increases during 1981-85 are anticipated to occur in 1981 and 1982 for food and beverages, 12.5 percent; gasoline and oil, 21.3 percent (perhaps questionable because of the temporary oil glut); and nondurable goods, 11.6 percent. Exceptions to this pattern are for automobiles and parts, with prices forecasted to increase at an annual average of 7.5 percent during 1981-85, and furniture and home equipment, averaging 6.3 percent per year.

Value Added Prices. Table 13.10 presents information on increases in value added prices in 1972 dollars. Again, a forecasted slowdown in price increases during 1983-85 is evident in most of the categories. The Consumer Price Index, for example, is forecasted to increase at 11.9 percent and 10.6 percent in 1981 and 1982 respectively, and then decline to 8.1 percent in 1985. The Wholesale Price Index follows a similar pattern, ranging between 8.3 percent and 9.1 percent during 1983-85. The largest average annual increases during 1981-85 in value added prices are for finance, insurance and real estate, 6.7 percent; government, 9.1 percent; the Gross National Product, 8.7 percent; mining, 16.6 percent; services, 10.8 percent; transportation, communication and utilities, 7.7 percent; farming, 8.7 percent; and trade, 9.9 percent. The largest increases in these categories are forecasted to occur in 1981 and 1982.

U.S. Income. Table 14.00 presents forecasts for selected components of U.S. income through 1985 in current dollars. The growth of these components is expected to be healthy and to reflect a reversal of trends in 1980-81. For example, the category "other labor income," after experiencing a decrease of 18.2 percent in 1980 because of the soft state of the economy is forecasted to rebound to a 17.5 percent annual growth rate in 1985. Similarly, transfer payments are forecasted to be significantly reduced from 1980 and 1981, again reflective of a more buoyant economy.

Alabama and U.S. Taxes. Certain basic assumptions about the tax structure of the Alabama and U.S. economies are also necessary as part of the econometric model. For example, per capita state and local taxes as measured in current dollars are forecasted to increase by 7.9 percent and 7.3 percent in 1982, and then drop to an annual increase of 6.0 percent, as measured in current dollars, in 1985. Overall, U.S. and state and local taxes measured on a per capita basis are forecasted to follow a similar pattern. The effectiveness personal income tax rate for the nation is forecasted to decrease by 10 percent in 1982, remain flat in 1983, grow by 5.6 percent in 1984, and then again remain flat in 1985. These forecasts reflect assumptions about the effect of the Reagan tax program which are designed to slow the rate of increase in taxes. Further, the forecasts also reflect the effects of inflation which push incomes into higher tax brackets. Finally, social security tax rates, after a 9.7 percent increase in 1981, are expected to remain relatively flat until 1985.

Alabama and U.S. Energy Prices. Table 15.00 presents information on the price of various energy sources in 1972 dollars. The price of electricity for commerical users, residential users, and industrial users is expected to increase at relatively modest annual rates, 6.3 percent, 4.6 percent and 7.4 percent respectively, through 1985 after substantial increases in 1980 which averaged 21.8 percent. Alabama enjoys a substantial relative cost advantage for industrial users over the U.S. average in the cost of electricity. The cost of Alabama electricity is roughly 82.0 percent of the U.S. average and is expected to remain at that differential throughout 1985. The U.S. price of coal is forecasted to increase by 11.0 percent and 10.0 percent respectively in 1981 and 1982 and then increase at approximately 8.5 percent each year through 1985. Natural gas prices, after a 29.5 percent increase in 1980, a 21.5 percent jump in 1981, and average increases during 1982-84 of 16.6 percent are forecasted to increase by 34.7 percent in 1985. On the other hand, the price of gasoline in 1972 dollars is expected to increase by only modest amounts in Alabama, 3.2 percent annually, during 1982-85.

FIGURE 15

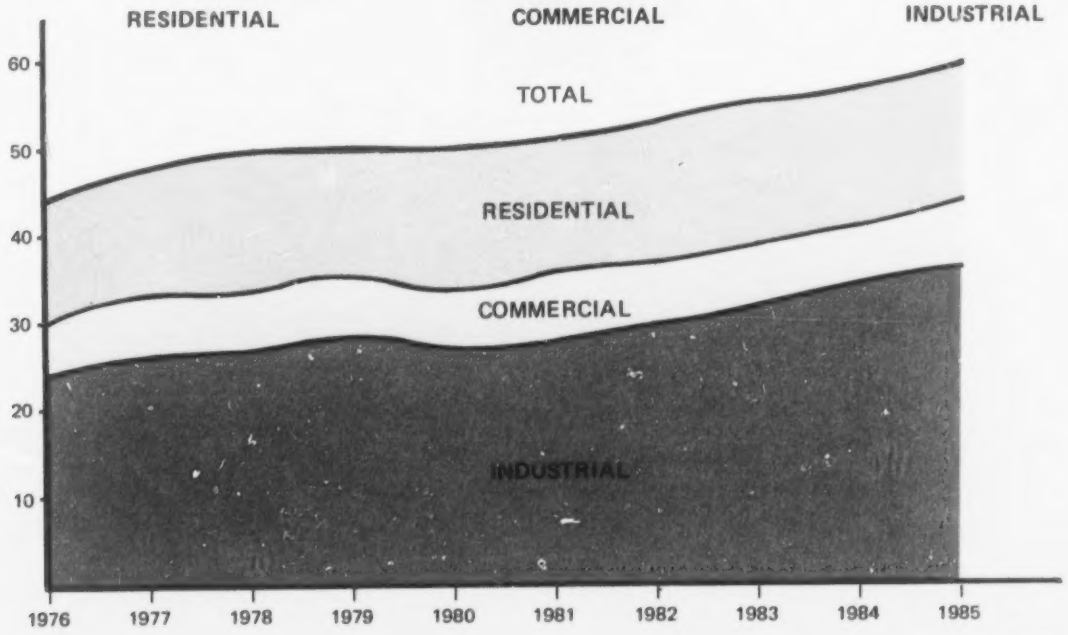
ELECTRICITY DEMAND
BY TYPE OF USER
1976-1985
(BILLIONS OF KWH)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total	44	48	50	50	50	51	53	55	57	50
Residential	14	15	16	15	16	15	16	16	16	16
Commercial	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Industrial	24	26	27	28	27	28	30	32	34	36

RESIDENTIAL

COMMERCIAL

INDUSTRIAL



FORECASTS OF THE ALABAMA ECONOMETRIC MODEL

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 1.00 SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	OUTPUT										
	CURRENT $										
UNGNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BIL)..	1718.000	1918.000	2156.100	2413.900	2626.100	2809.500	3161.100	3508.800	3896.800	4307.600
		12.4%	11.6%	12.4%	12.0%	8.8%	7.0%	12.5%	11.0%	11.1%	10.5%
ATGSP	GROSS STATE PRODUCT (BIL).....	22.733	25.348	28.671	31.811	33.407	37.005	41.901	46.951	52.747	58.719
		13.7%	11.5%	13.1%	11.0%	5.0%	10.8%	13.2%	12.1%	12.3%	11.3%
	PER CAPITA GNP (THOU).....	8.003	8.863	9.880	10.967	11.818	12.524	13.958	15.346	16.882	18.486
		11.8%	10.8%	11.5%	11.0%	7.8%	6.0%	11.5%	9.9%	10.0%	9.5%
	PER CAPITA GSP (THOU).....	6.216	6.869	7.691	8.440	8.748	9.566	10.702	11.832	13.103	14.369
		12.3%	10.5%	12.0%	9.7%	3.6%	9.4%	11.9%	10.6%	10.7%	9.7%
	CONSTANT 72$										
URGNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (BIL)..	1300.400	1371.700	1436.900	1483.000	1480.700	1514.300	1550.900	1598.600	1652.200	1688.700
		8.2%	5.5%	4.8%	3.2%	-.2%	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%	3.4%	2.2%
ATRSP	GROSS STATE PRODUCT (BIL).....	16.991	17.969	18.957	19.531	18.972	19.183	19.915	20.703	21.658	22.328
		8.1%	5.8%	5.5%	3.0%	-2.9%	1.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%	3.1%
	PER CAPITA GNP (THOU).....	6.057	6.339	6.584	6.738	6.663	6.750	6.848	6.992	7.158	7.247
		7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	2.3%	-1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	2.1%	2.4%	1.2%
	PER CAPITA GSP (THOU).....	4.646	4.870	5.085	5.182	4.968	4.959	5.087	5.218	5.380	5.464
		6.7%	4.8%	4.4%	1.9%	-4.1%	-.2%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	1.6%
	PER CAPITA GSP/PER CAPITA GNP	76.704	76.823	77.227	76.908	74.552	73.459	74.277	74.624	75.163	75.392
		-.8%	.2%	.5%	-.4%	-3.1%	-1.5%	1.1%	.5%	.7%	.3%
	POPULATION										
UTPOP	USA (MIL).....	214.680	216.400	218.228	220.099	222.215	224.330	226.470	228.640	230.830	233.020
		.5%	.8%	.8%	.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.9%
ATPOP	ALABAMA (MIL).....	3.657	3.690	3.728	3.769	3.819	3.869	3.915	3.968	4.026	4.087
		1.3%	.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 1.10 SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ALABAMA PERSONAL INCOME										
ATPY	TOTAL -- CURRENT $(BIL).....	18.848	20.846	23.654	25.294	26.617	28.521	31.941	35.592	39.876	44.164
		12.5%	10.6%	13.5%	6.9%	5.2%	7.2%	12.0%	11.4%	12.0%	10.8%
	TOTAL -- CONSTANT 72$(BIL)....	14.322	14.943	15.865	15.585	14.878	14.390	14.665	15.069	15.699	16.136
		8.1%	4.3%	6.2%	-1.8%	-4.5%	-3.3%	1.9%	2.8%	4.2%	2.8%
	PER CAPITA--CONSTANT 72$(THOU)	3.920	4.049	4.256	4.135	3.896	3.720	3.746	3.798	3.900	3.949
		6.8%	3.3%	5.1%	-2.8%	-5.8%	-4.5%	.7%	1.4%	2.7%	1.2%
	ALABAMA DISPOSABLE INCOME										
ADPY	TOTAL -- CURRENT $(BIL).....	16.276	17.929	20.305	21.477	22.623	23.975	26.679	29.004	32.145	34.930
		8.0%	10.2%	13.3%	5.8%	5.3%	6.0%	11.3%	8.7%	10.8%	8.7%
	TOTAL -- CONSTANT 72$(BIL)....	12.368	12.852	13.618	13.233	12.646	12.097	12.249	12.279	12.655	12.762
		3.8%	3.9%	6.0%	-2.8%	-4.4%	-4.3%	1.3%	.2%	3.1%	.8%
	PER CAPITA--CONSTANT 72$(THOU)	3.385	3.482	3.653	3.511	3.311	3.127	3.129	3.095	3.144	3.123
		2.6%	2.9%	4.9%	-3.9%	-5.7%	-5.6%	.1%	-1.1%	1.6%	-.7%
	EMPLOYMENT										
UUER	US UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%).....	7.700	7.000	6.000	5.800	7.100	7.500	7.690	7.640	7.270	7.230
AUER	ALABAMA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%).	6.800	7.400	6.300	7.175	8.517	8.895	8.259	7.427	7.273	7.242
AETO	ALABAMA TOTAL EMPLOYMENT(THOU)	1519.317	1583.584	1636.687	1644.008	1618.595	1575.168	1580.773	1608.327	1641.404	1661.584
		3.5%	4.2%	3.4%	.4%	-1.5%	-2.7%	.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%
	PRODUCTIVITY										
	ALABAMA GROSS PRODUCTIVITY....										
	(VALUE OF OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE)										
	CONSTANT 72$(THOU).....	11.184	11.347	11.582	11.880	11.721	12.179	12.599	12.872	13.195	13.438
		4.4%	1.5%	2.1%	2.6%	-1.3%	3.9%	3.4%	2.2%	2.5%	1.8%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 1.20 SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	MANUFACTURING WAGE RATES CURRENT $(THOUSAND)										
	NONDURABLES										
AWPANMI	ALABAMA.....	9.190	9.988	10.957	11.808	13.162	14.677	16.320	18.061	19.989	22.219
		10.4%	8.7%	9.7%	7.8%	11.5%	11.5%	11.2%	10.7%	10.7%	11.2%
UWPANMI	US.....	11.229	12.055	12.991	14.119	15.605	17.256	19.030	20.896	22.946	25.298
		8.0%	7.4%	7.8%	8.7%	10.5%	10.6%	10.3%	9.8%	9.8%	10.2%
	ALA/US...COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE	.818	.829	.843	.836	.843	.851	.858	.864	.871	.878
	DURABLES										
AWPADMI	ALABAMA.....	11.338	12.215	13.188	14.506	16.055	17.972	20.184	22.399	24.715	27.443
		10.2%	7.7%	8.0%	10.0%	10.7%	11.9%	12.3%	11.0%	10.3%	11.0%
UWPADMI	US.....	13.376	14.468	15.545	16.856	18.504	20.606	23.027	25.397	27.727	30.903
		8.6%	8.2%	7.4%	8.4%	9.8%	11.8%	11.3%	10.1%	9.3%	10.0%
	ALA/US...COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE	.848	.844	.848	.861	.868	.869	.877	.883	.891	.900
	ALABAMA RETAIL TRADE										
ARTTSRI	TOTAL -- CURRENT $(BIL).....	14.169	16.096	17.464	19.109	19.685	19.911	22.322	24.903	28.213	31.196
		21.1%	13.6%	8.5%	9.4%	3.0%	1.1%	12.1%	11.6%	13.3%	10.6%
	TOTAL -- CONSTANT 72$(BIL)....	10.767	11.538	11.713	11.774	11.004	10.046	10.249	10.543	11.107	11.398
		16.3%	7.2%	1.5%	.5%	-6.5%	-8.7%	2.0%	2.9%	5.3%	2.6%
	US DEFLATORS (1972 = 100)										
UGNPDF	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.....	132.100	139.800	150.000	162.800	177.400	195.500	214.100	231.500	249.400	269.200
		3.9%	5.8%	7.3%	8.5%	9.0%	10.2%	9.5%	8.1%	7.7%	7.9%
UPCDF	PERSONAL CONSUMPTION.....	131.600	139.500	149.100	162.300	178.900	198.200	217.800	236.200	254.000	273.700
		4.1%	6.0%	6.9%	8.9%	10.2%	10.8%	9.9%	8.4%	7.5%	7.8%
	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.....	136.073	144.852	155.866	173.743	197.127	220.591	243.974	266.081	287.231	310.535
		5.8%	6.5%	7.6%	11.5%	13.5%	11.9%	10.6%	9.1%	7.9%	8.1%

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 1.30 SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS (CONTINUED)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ALABAMA STATE TAX REVENUES CURRENT $(MILLION)										
ATOTTX	TOTAL.....	1254.994	1428.734	1599.847	1764.951	1891.314	1950.037	2091.574	2300.650	2614.224	2928.443
		11.4%	13.8%	12.0%	10.3%	7.2%	3.1%	7.3%	10.0%	13.6%	12.0%
APYTX	PERSONAL INCOME TAX.....	225.879	262.836	319.468	366.597	401.334	445.945	494.248	553.969	664.356	781.421
		18.4%	16.4%	21.5%	14.8%	9.5%	11.1%	10.8%	12.1%	19.9%	17.6%
ASALTX	SALES TAX.....	355.525	406.785	444.407	491.297	515.692	518.480	558.955	628.380	717.662	798.373
		12.1%	14.4%	9.2%	10.6%	5.0%	.5%	7.8%	12.4%	14.2%	11.2%
	TAX ANALYSIS										
	INCOME TAX AS % OF TOTAL.....	17.998	18.396	19.969	20.771	21.220	22.869	23.630	24.079	25.413	26.684
		6.3%	2.2%	8.5%	4.0%	2.2%	7.8%	3.3%	1.9%	5.5%	5.0%
	SALES TAX AS % OF TOTAL.....	28.329	28.472	27.778	27.836	27.266	26.588	26.724	27.313	27.452	27.263
		.6%	.5%	-2.4%	.2%	-2.0%	-2.5%	.5%	2.2%	.5%	-.7%
	REAL TAX BURDEN PER CAPITA 72$	259.785	276.961	286.096	287.642	279.165	257.835	249.512	250.454	260.378	266.195
		5.9%	6.6%	3.3%	.5%	-2.9%	-7.6%	-3.2%	.4%	4.0%	2.2%
	REVENUE PER CURRENT$ OF OUTPUT	.055	.056	.056	.055	.057	.053	.050	.049	.050	.050
		-2.0%	2.1%	-1.0%	-.6%	2.0%	-6.9%	-5.3%	-1.8%	1.1%	.6%
	REVENUE PER CURRENT$ OF INCOME	.067	.069	.068	.070	.071	.068	.065	.065	.066	.066
		-1.0%	2.9%	-1.3%	3.2%	1.8%	-3.8%	-4.2%	-1.3%	1.4%	1.1%
	ALABAMA ENERGY CONSUMPTION										
	ELECTRICTY INDEX (1972 = 100).	112.495	120.978	125.916	127.214	126.412	129.380	133.728	138.747	145.469	151.835
		9.8%	7.5%	4.1%	1.0%	-.6%	2.3%	3.4%	3.8%	4.8%	4.4%
	NATURAL GAS INDEX (1972 = 100)	83.323	88.569	85.487	84.302	80.959	78.791	78.263	78.336	78.640	75.859
		-11.4%	6.3%	-3.5%	-1.4%	-4.0%	-2.7%	-.7%	.1%	.4%	-3.5%
AGCPC	GASOLINE CONSUMED PER CAP(GAL)	554.793	568.829	585.080	544.354	484.909	438.262	411.146	394.795	388.934	388.920
		4.4%	2.5%	2.9%	-7.0%	-10.9%	-9.6%	-6.2%	-4.0%	-1.5%	-.0%

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.00 OUTPUT SECTOR -- CONSTANT 72$(BILLIONS)
1-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRY GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ATRSP	TOTAL REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT	16.991	17.969	18.957	19.531	18.972	19.183	19.915	20.703	21.658	22.328
		8.1%	5.8%	5.5%	3.0%	-2.9%	1.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%	3.1%
AMFRSP	MANUFACTURING.....	4.767	5.150	5.440	5.848	5.658	5.937	6.358	6.819	7.226	7.466
		11.5%	8.0%	5.6%	7.5%	-3.3%	4.9%	7.1%	7.2%	6.0%	3.3%
ANMRSP	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING...	2.554	2.747	2.830	3.064	3.068	3.235	3.404	3.578	3.764	3.919
		11.0%	7.5%	3.0%	8.3%	.1%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	4.1%
ADMRSP	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	2.212	2.403	2.610	2.784	2.589	2.702	2.954	3.241	3.463	3.546
		12.0%	8.6%	8.6%	6.6%	-7.0%	4.3%	9.3%	9.7%	6.8%	2.4%
AMIRSP	MINING.....	.222	.241	.252	.242	.242	.246	.253	.261	.270	.280
		-9.6%	8.3%	4.6%	-4.1%	.2%	1.7%	2.7%	3.0%	3.5%	3.7%
ACSRSP	CONSTRUCTION.....	.853	.908	.903	.834	.775	.730	.734	.766	.804	.847
		11.8%	6.3%	-.5%	-7.6%	-7.1%	-5.8%	.6%	4.3%	5.0%	5.3%
ATRRSP	TRADE.....	2.763	2.884	2.963	2.958	2.846	2.761	2.808	2.829	2.915	2.940
		8.5%	4.4%	2.8%	-.2%	-3.8%	-3.0%	1.7%	.7%	3.0%	.8%
ASVRSP	SERVICES.....	1.681	1.693	1.826	1.789	1.756	1.714	1.736	1.749	1.791	1.807
		6.7%	.7%	7.9%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-2.4%	1.3%	.7%	2.4%	.9%
AFIRSP	FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	2.120	2.331	2.371	2.627	2.604	2.664	2.747	2.810	2.920	3.022
		7.9%	9.9%	1.7%	10.8%	-.9%	2.3%	3.1%	2.3%	3.9%	3.5%
ATURSP	TRANS, COMM, & PUBLIC UTIL...	1.495	1.606	1.787	1.854	1.806	1.833	1.907	1.983	2.086	2.160
		7.0%	7.4%	11.3%	3.7%	-2.6%	1.5%	4.0%	4.0%	5.2%	3.6%
AGVRSP	GOVERNMENT.....	2.580	2.648	2.822	2.830	2.710	2.696	2.743	2.832	2.964	3.099
		2.7%	2.6%	6.6%	.3%	-4.3%	-.5%	1.7%	3.2%	4.7%	4.5%
ASLGRP	STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	1.364	1.447	1.620	1.628	1.511	1.500	1.553	1.648	1.787	1.924
		4.6%	6.0%	12.0%	.5%	-7.1%	-.7%	3.6%	6.1%	8.4%	7.7%
AFDGRP	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	1.216	1.201	1.202	1.203	1.199	1.196	1.190	1.184	1.178	1.174
		.6%	-1.2%	.1%	.0%	-.3%	-.2%	-.5%	-.5%	-.6%	-.3%
AFMRSP	FARMING.....	.525	.505	.595	.548	.575	.602	.629	.655	.682	.709
		16.8%	-3.8%	17.8%	-7.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.01 OUTPUT SECTOR -- INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL (%)
1-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRY GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	TOTAL REAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	MANUFACTURING	28.054	28.661	28.698	29.943	29.823	30.949	31.926	32.935	33.365	33.436
	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING	15.033	15.288	14.927	15.690	16.171	16.866	17.094	17.280	17.377	17.553
	DURABLE MANUFACTURING	13.020	13.373	13.771	14.254	13.649	14.083	14.831	15.655	15.988	15.883
	MINING	1.309	1.340	1.329	1.238	1.277	1.285	1.270	1.259	1.245	1.253
	CONSTRUCTION	5.023	5.051	4.764	4.270	4.085	3.805	3.687	3.698	3.714	3.793
	TRADE	16.261	16.048	15.631	15.145	14.999	14.392	14.101	13.665	13.460	13.165
	SERVICES	9.896	9.425	9.635	9.159	9.255	8.933	8.717	8.447	8.269	8.091
	FINANCE,INSUR,REAL ESTATE	12.476	12.970	12.508	13.450	13.724	13.888	13.793	13.574	13.482	13.536
	TRANS, COMM, & PUBLIC UTIL.	8.798	8.937	9.427	9.493	9.517	9.557	9.574	9.578	9.629	9.673
	GOVERNMENT	15.186	14.735	14.888	14.491	14.283	14.056	13.776	13.678	13.685	13.877
	STATE AND LOCAL GOVERN'T.	8.029	8.051	8.546	8.334	7.966	7.819	7.800	7.960	8.250	8.619
	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	7.157	6.684	6.342	6.158	6.318	6.237	5.978	5.720	5.437	5.260
	FARMING	3.089	2.810	3.139	2.807	3.031	3.137	3.156	3.166	3.150	3.175

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.10 OUTPUT SECTOR (DETAIL) -- CONSTANT 72$(BILLIONS)
2-DIGIT SIC NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ANMRSP	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	2.554	2.747	2.830	3.064	3.068	3.235	3.404	3.578	3.764	3.919
		11.0%	7.5%	3.0%	8.3%	.1%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	4.1%
AFDRSP	FOOD.....	.359	.380	.392	.418	.418	.428	.445	.457	.471	.484
		6.3%	5.9%	3.0%	6.7%	.0%	2.4%	4.1%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%
ATXRSP	TEXTILES.....	.571	.580	.581	.608	.595	.624	.653	.685	.712	.738
		18.0%	1.5%	.3%	4.7%	-2.1%	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%	3.9%	3.7%
AAPRSP	APPAREL.....	.465	.468	.483	.500	.518	.538	.567	.601	.636	.667
		17.3%	.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%	4.8%
APARSP	PAPER.....	.451	.484	.504	.568	.568	.618	.656	.691	.739	.771
		13.1%	7.3%	4.0%	12.8%	-.0%	8.8%	6.1%	5.4%	6.9%	4.4%
APTRSP	PRINTING.....	.137	.153	.155	.178	.184	.196	.207	.222	.237	.252
		7.9%	11.4%	1.3%	14.8%	3.1%	6.9%	5.3%	7.4%	6.5%	6.7%
ACHRSP	CHEMICALS.....	.312	.341	.354	.396	.396	.423	.450	.472	.497	.517
		4.9%	9.2%	3.8%	12.0%	-.1%	6.9%	6.4%	4.9%	5.3%	4.0%
ARBRSP	RUBBER.....	.206	.289	.309	.345	.338	.358	.377	.400	.423	.441
		-6.4%	40.3%	7.0%	11.5%	-1.8%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%	4.1%
AONRSP	OTHER NONDURABLES.....	.053	.053	.052	.051	.050	.050	.049	.049	.049	.048
		-.2%	-.1%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-.8%	-.6%	-.4%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.11 OUTPUT SECTOR (DETAIL) -- CATEGORY SHARE OF TOTAL(%)
2-DIGIT SIC NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING GROUPS

LABEL	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	15.033	15.288	14.927	15.690	16.171	16.866	17.094	17.280	17.377	17.553
FOOD.....	2.113	2.116	2.065	2.138	2.201	2.230	2.236	2.209	2.175	2.169
TEXTILES.....	3.359	3.225	3.065	3.115	3.138	3.254	3.279	3.308	3.285	3.306
APPAREL.....	2.736	2.602	2.548	2.561	2.733	2.806	2.846	2.903	2.939	2.988
PAPER.....	2.656	2.694	2.657	2.910	2.995	3.223	3.294	3.339	3.411	3.453
PRINTING.....	.809	.852	.818	.911	.967	1.023	1.038	1.072	1.092	1.130
CHEMICALS.....	1.839	1.898	1.867	2.030	2.087	2.206	2.260	2.281	2.296	2.316
RUBBER.....	1.211	1.607	1.630	1.765	1.784	1.864	1.893	1.932	1.955	1.973
OTHER NONDURABLES.....	.311	.294	.274	.261	.265	.259	.247	.236	.224	.217

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.20 OUTPUT SECTOR (DETAIL) -- CONSTANT 72$(BILLIONS)
2-DIGIT SIC DURABLE MANUFACTURING GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ADMRSP	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	2.212	2.403	2.610	2.784	2.589	2.702	2.954	3.241	3.463	3.546
		12.0%	8.6%	8.6%	6.6%	-7.0%	4.3%	9.3%	9.7%	6.8%	2.4%
ALURSP	LUMBER.....	.281	.306	.334	.354	.301	.314	.325	.342	.369	.364
		26.2%	8.7%	9.3%	6.1%	-15.0%	4.4%	3.3%	5.3%	7.9%	-1.3%
AFURSP	FURNITURE.....	.057	.061	.073	.072	.062	.065	.070	.076	.079	.080
		26.7%	6.6%	18.7%	-1.3%	-13.5%	4.3%	8.1%	8.5%	3.7%	2.0%
APMRSP	PRIMARY METALS.....	.805	.863	.924	.930	.809	.874	.990	1.113	1.206	1.230
		10.1%	7.2%	7.1%	.7%	-13.1%	8.1%	13.2%	12.4%	8.4%	2.0%
AFPRSP	FABRICATED METALS.....	.300	.318	.332	.351	.351	.358	.392	.432	.460	.477
		11.0%	5.9%	4.5%	5.8%	.0%	1.8%	9.5%	10.4%	6.5%	3.7%
AMYRSP	NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY....	.156	.167	.197	.216	.214	.220	.233	.251	.267	.278
		3.6%	7.1%	17.8%	9.7%	-1.2%	2.9%	5.8%	7.9%	6.4%	4.0%
AELRSP	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	.149	.172	.201	.233	.229	.240	.265	.294	.313	.331
		23.9%	15.1%	16.9%	16.0%	-1.6%	4.7%	10.3%	10.9%	6.5%	5.9%
AATRSP	ALL TRANSPORTATION EQUIP...	.271	.294	.317	.392	.393	.394	.437	.480	.502	.518
		.7%	8.6%	7.7%	23.8%	.0%	.3%	11.0%	9.8%	4.7%	3.1%
ASCRSP	STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS.....	.125	.139	.146	.149	.145	.151	.159	.170	.184	.186
		12.4%	10.9%	5.1%	1.8%	-2.5%	4.6%	4.7%	7.3%	8.4%	1.0%
AODRSP	OTHER DURABLES.....	.067	.083	.086	.086	.086	.085	.084	.083	.081	.080
		25.5%	23.8%	4.3%	-.6%	.1%	-.8%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-1.2%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.21 OUTPUT SECTOR (DETAIL) -- CATEGORY SHARE OF TOTAL (%)
2-DIGIT SIC DURABLE MANUFACTURING GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	13.020	13.373	13.771	14.254	13.649	14.083	14.831	15.655	15.988	15.883
	LUMBER	1.655	1.701	1.762	1.814	1.587	1.639	1.631	1.652	1.703	1.630
	FURNITURE.....	.338	.341	.384	.367	.327	.337	.351	.367	.363	.359
	PRIMARY METALS.....	4.737	4.802	4.875	4.764	4.262	4.556	4.969	5.375	5.569	5.511
	FABRICATED METALS.....	1.766	1.768	1.751	1.798	1.852	1.864	1.966	2.088	2.126	2.138
	NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY...	.920	.932	1.040	1.108	1.127	1.147	1.169	1.213	1.234	1.245
	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	.879	.957	1.060	1.194	1.209	1.252	1.331	1.419	1.444	1.484
	ALL TRANSPORTATION EQUIP..	1.594	1.638	1.672	2.009	2.069	2.052	2.194	2.318	2.319	2.319
	STONE,CLAY AND GLASS.....	.737	.773	.770	.761	.764	.790	.796	.822	.852	.835
	OTHER DURABLES.....	.394	.461	.455	.439	.452	.444	.423	.400	.376	.360

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.30 OUTPUT SECTOR -- CURRENT $(BILLIONS)
1-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRY GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ATGSP	TOTAL (GROSS STATE PRODUCT)...	22.733	25.348	28.671	31.811	33.407	37.005	41.901	46.951	52.747	58.719
		13.7%	11.5%	13.1%	11.0%	5.0%	10.8%	13.2%	12.1%	12.3%	11.3%
AMFGSP	MANUFACTURING	6.333	7.171	8.040	9.093	9.299	10.295	11.740	13.338	14.969	16.430
		17.3%	13.2%	12.1%	13.1%	2.3%	10.7%	14.0%	13.6%	12.2%	9.8%
ANMGSP	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING..	3.397	3.750	4.035	4.609	4.942	5.465	6.128	6.829	7.576	8.348
		17.3%	10.4%	7.6%	14.2%	7.2%	10.6%	12.1%	11.4%	10.9%	10.2%
ADMGSP	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	2.936	3.422	4.004	4.485	4.356	4.830	5.612	6.508	7.393	8.082
		17.3%	16.6%	17.0%	12.0%	-2.9%	10.9%	16.2%	16.0%	13.6%	9.3%
AMIGSP	MINING.....	.491	.584	.666	.793	1.015	1.298	1.551	1.760	2.030	2.515
		-1.4%	18.9%	13.9%	19.1%	28.0%	27.9%	19.5%	13.5%	15.3%	23.9%
ACSGSP	CONSTRUCTION.....	1.182	1.339	1.454	1.507	1.535	1.598	1.768	2.018	2.317	2.644
		13.9%	13.3%	8.6%	3.7%	1.8%	4.2%	10.6%	14.1%	14.9%	14.1%
ATRGSP	TRADE.....	3.744	4.086	4.468	4.854	5.093	5.522	6.265	6.928	7.699	8.369
		13.0%	9.1%	9.4%	8.6%	4.9%	8.4%	13.5%	10.6%	11.1%	8.7%
ASVGSP	SERVICES.....	2.297	2.494	2.902	3.077	3.373	3.714	4.219	4.694	5.262	5.780
		13.8%	8.6%	16.3%	6.0%	9.6%	10.1%	13.6%	11.3%	12.1%	9.8%
AFIGSP	FINANCE,INSUR.,REAL ESTATE..	2.597	3.032	3.276	3.859	4.176	4.710	5.324	5.896	6.605	7.335
		13.6%	16.8%	8.1%	17.8%	8.2%	12.8%	13.0%	10.7%	12.0%	11.1%
ATUGSP	TRANSPORT,COMM,UTILITIES....	1.915	2.190	2.582	2.851	2.984	3.285	3.693	4.114	4.613	5.165
		15.5%	14.3%	17.9%	10.4%	4.6%	10.1%	12.4%	11.4%	12.1%	12.0%
AGVGSP	GOVERNMENT.....	3.440	3.797	4.332	4.636	4.783	5.174	5.772	6.496	7.395	8.453
		10.8%	10.4%	14.1%	7.0%	3.2%	8.2%	11.6%	12.5%	13.8%	14.3%
ASLGGP	STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	1.819	2.075	2.487	2.666	2.667	2.879	3.268	3.780	4.458	5.250
		12.9%	14.1%	19.9%	7.2%	.0%	7.9%	13.5%	15.7%	17.9%	17.8%
AFDGGP	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	1.621	1.722	1.845	1.970	2.116	2.296	2.505	2.717	2.938	3.204
		8.6%	6.2%	7.2%	6.8%	7.4%	8.5%	9.1%	8.5%	8.1%	9.1%
AFMGSP	FARMING.....	.734	.655	.951	1.140	1.150	1.410	1.571	1.709	1.858	2.031
		8.0%	-10.8%	45.4%	19.8%	.9%	22.6%	11.4%	8.8%	8.8%	9.3%

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CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 2.31 OUTPUT SECTOR -- CATEGORY SHARE OF TOTAL (%)
1-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRY GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	TOTAL GROSS STATE PRODUCT....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	MANUFACTURING.....	27.859	28.292	28.041	28.585	27.835	27.821	28.019	28.408	28.378	27.981
	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING.	14.945	14.793	14.074	14.488	14.794	14.768	14.625	14.546	14.363	14.216
	DURABLE MANUFACTURING....	12.914	13.499	13.967	14.098	13.038	13.053	13.394	13.861	14.015	13.764
	MINING.....	2.162	2.306	2.322	2.492	3.038	3.508	3.702	3.749	3.849	4.282
	CONSTRUCTION.....	5.200	5.281	5.070	4.737	4.593	4.320	4.219	4.297	4.393	4.503
	TRADE.....	16.469	16.120	15.585	15.259	15.247	14.921	14.953	14.757	14.596	14.252
	SERVICES.....	10.104	9.841	10.122	9.672	10.097	10.036	10.068	9.997	9.975	9.843
	FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE	11.424	11.961	11.428	12.130	12.501	12.729	12.706	12.558	12.522	12.492
	TRANS, COMM, PUBLIC UTIL...	8.425	8.638	9.004	8.964	8.932	8.876	8.813	8.762	8.746	8.796
	GOVERNMENT.....	15.131	14.979	15.110	14.573	14.316	13.982	13.776	13.836	14.020	14.395
	STATE AND LOCAL GOVERN'T.	8.000	8.184	8.673	8.381	7.985	7.779	7.800	8.052	8.451	8.940
	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	7.131	6.794	6.436	6.193	6.333	6.205	5.978	5.786	5.570	5.456
	FARMING.....	3.228	2.582	3.319	3.582	3.443	3.810	3.749	3.639	3.523	3.459

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81.

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 3.00 EMPLOYMENT SECTOR -- NUMBER EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
AETO	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.....	1519.317	1583.584	1636.687	1644.008	1618.595	1575.168	1580.773	1608.327	1641.404	1661.584
		3.5%	4.2%	3.4%	.4%	-1.5%	-2.7%	.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%
AEPR	PROPRIETORS' EMPLOYMENT.....	164.081	169.389	172.047	176.130	174.548	174.845	176.350	177.976	179.953	181.289
		-.0%	3.2%	1.6%	2.4%	-.9%	.2%	.9%	.9%	1.1%	.7%
AEPRNF	NONFARM PROPRIETORS' EMPL..	85.311	90.179	94.173	98.516	97.156	97.587	99.214	100.933	102.983	104.376
		1.0%	5.7%	4.4%	4.6%	-1.4%	.4%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	1.4%
AEPRF	FARM PROPRIETORS' EMPL.....	78.770	79.210	77.874	77.614	77.412	77.256	77.134	77.039	76.965	76.908
		-1.1%	.6%	-1.7%	-.3%	-.3%	-.2%	-.2%	-.1%	-.1%	-.1%
AWSET	WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT...	1355.236	1414.195	1464.640	1467.919	1444.589	1400.272	1404.384	1430.299	1461.393	1480.219
		3.9%	4.4%	3.6%	.2%	-1.6%	-3.1%	.3%	1.8%	2.2%	1.3%
AWSEMF	MANUFACTURING W/S EMPL.....	340.637	354.754	367.854	374.213	361.441	356.775	361.644	370.566	377.393	381.940
		4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	1.7%	-3.4%	-1.3%	1.4%	2.5%	1.8%	1.2%
AWSENM	NONDURABLE MFG W/S EMPL...	185.532	188.894	188.094	188.479	187.876	190.594	193.518	196.389	199.277	201.421
		4.6%	1.8%	-.4%	.2%	-.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%
AWSEDM	DURABLE MFG W/S EMPL.....	155.105	165.860	179.760	185.749	173.536	166.177	168.120	174.171	178.113	180.514
		4.0%	6.9%	8.4%	3.3%	-6.6%	-4.2%	1.2%	3.6%	2.3%	1.3%
AWSEMI	MINING W/S EMPL.....	13.539	14.207	13.862	16.571	16.838	17.948	18.634	18.891	19.795	21.857
		10.5%	4.9%	-2.4%	19.5%	1.6%	6.6%	3.8%	1.4%	4.8%	10.4%
AWSECS	CONSTRUCTION W/S EMPL.....	69.303	75.757	78.681	73.933	70.201	64.603	60.902	62.594	64.442	65.381
		2.6%	9.3%	3.9%	-6.0%	-5.0%	-8.0%	-5.7%	2.8%	3.0%	1.5%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 3.01 EMPLOYMENT SECTOR -- CATEGORY SHARE OF TOTAL (%)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	PROPRIETORS' EMPLOYMENT.....	10.800	10.697	10.512	10.713	10.784	11.100	11.156	11.066	10.963	10.911
	NONFARM PROPRIETORS' EMPL.	5.615	5.695	5.754	5.992	6.002	6.195	6.276	6.276	6.274	6.282
	FARM PROPRIETORS' EMPLOY..	5.185	5.002	4.758	4.721	4.783	4.905	4.880	4.790	4.689	4.629
	WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT..	89.200	89.303	89.488	89.289	89.250	88.897	88.842	88.931	89.033	89.085
	MANUFACTURING W/S EMPLOY..	22.420	22.402	22.476	22.762	22.331	22.650	22.878	23.040	22.992	22.987
	NONDURABLE MFG W/S EMPL.	12.212	11.928	11.492	11.465	11.607	12.100	12.242	12.211	12.141	12.122
	DURABLE MFG W/S EMPL....	10.209	10.474	10.983	11.299	10.721	10.550	10.635	10.829	10.851	10.864
	MINING W/S EMPL.....	.891	.897	.847	1.008	1.040	1.139	1.179	1.175	1.206	1.315
	CONSTRUCTION W/S EMPL.....	4.561	4.784	4.807	4.497	4.337	4.101	3.853	3.892	3.926	3.935

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 3.10 EMPLOYMENT SECTOR (CONTINUED) -- NUMBER EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
AWSETR	TRADE W/S EMPL.....	244.817	261.041	269.194	268.044	257.352	245.865	244.417	247.441	251.416	249.629
		6.4%	6.6%	3.1%	-.4%	-4.0%	-4.5%	-.6%	1.2%	1.6%	-.7%
AWSESV	SERVICES W/S EMPL.....	238.888	246.696	257.001	252.273	253.638	248.269	250.191	252.574	258.922	261.050
		4.6%	3.3%	4.2%	-1.8%	.5%	-2.1%	.8%	1.0%	2.5%	.8%
AWSEFI	FINANC,INSUR,R.E. W/S EMPL...	51.090	54.928	56.458	57.113	57.273	58.231	60.053	61.475	63.720	65.821
		3.7%	7.5%	2.8%	1.2%	.3%	1.7%	3.1%	2.4%	3.7%	3.3%
AWSETU	TRANS,COMM,UTILITY W/S EMPL...	62.067	65.125	70.897	71.211	69.843	70.124	70.739	71.360	72.251	72.774
		2.6%	4.9%	8.9%	.4%	-1.9%	.4%	.9%	.9%	1.2%	.7%
AWSEAF	AGRI SERV,FOREST,FISH W/S EMPL	5.408	5.345	6.397	6.294	6.571	6.848	7.125	7.402	7.679	7.956
		1.4%	-1.2%	19.7%	-1.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%
	GOVERNMENT.....	304.287	313.142	320.096	325.396	329.437	310.535	310.489	318.657	327.280	336.195
		2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.2%	-5.7%	-.0%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
AWSESL	STATE & LOCAL GOVT W/S EMPL	192.639	201.760	209.448	213.095	215.167	196.657	196.895	205.308	213.928	221.862
		3.3%	4.7%	3.8%	1.7%	1.0%	-8.6%	.1%	4.3%	4.2%	3.7%
AWSEFC	FEDERAL(CIVIL)GOVT W/S EMPL	63.361	63.007	62.918	64.703	66.988	66.912	66.945	67.017	67.335	68.633
		2.8%	-.6%	-.1%	2.8%	3.5%	-.1%	.0%	.1%	.5%	1.9%
AWSEFS	FEDERAL(MILIT)GOVT W/S EMPL	48.287	48.375	47.730	47.598	47.282	46.965	46.649	46.333	46.016	45.700
		-1.5%	.2%	-1.3%	-.3%	-.7%	-.7%	-.7%	-.7%	-.7%	-.7%
AWSEFM	FARMING W/S EMPL.....	25.200	23.200	24.200	22.840	21.980	21.120	20.260	19.400	18.540	17.680
		-6.7%	-7.9%	4.3%	-5.6%	-3.8%	-3.9%	-4.1%	-4.2%	-4.4%	-4.6%
AUER		6.800	7.400	6.300	7.175	8.517	8.895	8.259	7.427	7.273	7.242

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 3.11 EMPLOYMENT SECTOR (CONT'D) -- CATEGORY SHARE OF TOTAL (%)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	TRADE W/S EMPL.....	16.114	16.484	16.447	16.304	15.900	15.609	15.462	15.385	15.317	15.024
	SERVICES W/S EMPL.....	15.723	15.578	15.703	15.345	15.670	15.761	15.827	15.704	15.774	15.711
	FINANC,INSUR,R.E. W/S EMPL	3.363	3.469	3.450	3.474	3.538	3.697	3.799	3.822	3.882	3.961
	TRANS,COMM,UTIL. W/S EMPL.	4.085	4.113	4.332	4.332	4.315	4.452	4.475	4.437	4.402	4.380
	AGRI,FOREST,FISH W/S EMPL.	.356	.338	.391	.383	.406	.435	.451	.460	.468	.479
	ST & LOCAL GOVT W/S EMPL	12.679	12.741	12.797	12.962	13.293	12.485	12.456	12.765	13.033	13.392
	FED(CIVIL) GOVT W/S EMPL	4.170	3.979	3.844	3.936	4.139	4.248	4.235	4.167	4.102	4.131
	FED(MILIT) GOVT W/S EMPL	3.178	3.055	2.916	2.895	2.921	2.982	2.951	2.881	2.803	2.750
	FARMING W/S EMPL.....	1.659	1.465	1.479	1.389	1.358	1.341	1.282	1.206	1.130	1.064

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 4.00 WAGE RATE SECTOR (ANNUAL) -- CURRENT $(THOUSANDS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
AWPANMI	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	9.190	9.988	10.957	11.808	13.162	14.677	16.320	18.061	19.989	22.219
		10.4%	8.7%	9.7%	7.8%	11.5%	11.5%	11.2%	10.7%	10.7%	11.2%
AWPADMI	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	11.338	12.215	13.188	14.506	16.055	17.972	20.184	22.399	24.715	27.443
		10.2%	7.7%	8.0%	10.0%	10.7%	11.9%	12.3%	11.0%	10.3%	11.0%
AWPAMI	MINING.....	15.349	16.055	19.637	19.871	20.207	23.026	26.480	30.284	33.716	37.694
		3.1%	4.6%	22.3%	1.2%	2.1%	13.5%	15.0%	14.4%	11.3%	11.8%
AWPACSI	CONSTRUCTION.....	11.125	11.632	12.298	12.994	14.324	17.960	21.253	23.499	26.094	29.267
		8.4%	4.6%	5.7%	5.7%	10.2%	25.4%	18.3%	10.6%	11.0%	12.2%
AWPATRI	TRADE.....	7.648	8.045	8.609	9.449	10.288	11.801	13.112	14.309	15.668	17.187
		6.9%	5.2%	7.0%	9.7%	8.9%	14.7%	11.1%	9.1%	9.5%	9.7%
AWPASVI	SERVICES.....	5.962	6.327	7.076	7.913	8.414	9.689	10.785	11.767	12.718	13.842
		9.0%	6.1%	11.8%	11.8%	6.3%	15.1%	11.3%	9.1%	8.1%	8.8%
AWPAFI	FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE.	9.655	10.495	11.244	12.288	12.824	14.299	15.313	16.252	17.213	18.155
		7.9%	8.7%	7.1%	9.3%	4.4%	11.5%	7.1%	6.1%	5.9%	5.5%
AWPATUI	TRANSPORT,COMM,UTILITIES.....	13.082	14.167	15.348	16.971	18.005	19.828	22.192	24.613	27.193	30.211
		11.6%	8.3%	8.3%	10.6%	6.1%	10.1%	11.9%	10.9%	10.5%	11.1%
AWPAAFI	AGRIC SERVICE,FORESTRY,FISHERY	7.462	7.401	7.839	9.444	10.367	10.959	11.302	11.330	11.973	12.553
		6.2%	-.8%	5.9%	20.5%	9.8%	5.7%	3.1%	.2%	5.7%	4.8%
AWPASLI	STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	8.037	8.615	9.784	10.601	11.245	12.596	13.957	15.512	17.107	19.203
		7.8%	7.2%	13.6%	8.3%	6.1%	12.0%	10.8%	9.7%	11.7%	12.3%
AWPAFCI	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (CIVILIAN).	15.423	16.482	17.859	18.874	19.573	21.802	24.283	26.951	29.654	32.191
		6.8%	6.9%	8.4%	5.7%	3.7%	11.4%	11.4%	10.9%	10.1%	8.6%
AWPAFSI	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (MILITARY).	6.783	7.019	7.370	8.065	8.350	9.316	10.318	11.376	12.586	13.691
		5.1%	3.5%	5.0%	9.4%	3.5%	11.6%	10.7%	10.3%	10.6%	8.8%
AWPAFMI	FARMING.....	2.376	2.672	3.145	3.780	4.306	4.834	5.381	5.788	6.396	7.033
		11.7%	12.5%	17.7%	20.2%	13.9%	12.3%	11.3%	7.6%	10.5%	9.9%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 5.00 INCOME SECTOR -- CURRENT $(BILLIONS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ATPY	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME.....	18.848	20.846	23.654	25.294	26.617	28.521	31.941	35.592	39.876	44.164
		12.5%	10.6%	13.5%	6.9%	5.2%	7.2%	12.0%	11.4%	12.0%	10.8%
AWSPY	WAGE AND SALARY INCOME.....	11.998	13.413	15.191	16.659	17.668	19.438	21.776	24.431	27.474	30.784
		12.9%	11.8%	13.3%	9.7%	6.1%	10.0%	12.0%	12.2%	12.5%	12.0%
ANFPPY	NONFARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME.	.997	1.051	1.175	1.301	1.402	1.549	1.679	1.809	1.950	2.050
		10.5%	5.4%	11.8%	10.7%	7.7%	10.5%	8.4%	7.7%	7.8%	5.2%
AFPPY	FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME....	.392	.298	.538	.584	.506	.589	.646	.683	.750	.821
		4.6%	-24.1%	80.5%	8.6%	-13.4%	16.3%	9.8%	5.7%	9.8%	9.5%
AOLPY	OTHER LABOR INCOME.....	1.082	1.289	1.496	1.763	1.663	1.845	2.216	2.618	3.169	3.826
		21.0%	19.1%	16.1%	17.9%	-5.7%	10.9%	20.1%	18.1%	21.0%	20.8%
ADIRPY	DIVIDEND,INTEREST,RENT INC..	1.893	2.141	2.429	2.714	3.264	3.835	4.560	5.399	6.185	7.029
		13.0%	13.1%	13.5%	11.7%	20.3%	17.5%	18.9%	18.4%	14.6%	13.6%
ATPPY	TRANSFER PAYMENT INCOME.....	3.062	3.294	3.568	4.099	4.798	5.429	5.931	6.595	6.963	7.548
		10.3%	7.6%	8.3%	14.9%	17.1%	13.1%	9.3%	11.2%	5.6%	8.4%
ASIPPY	SOCIAL INSURANCE PAYMENTS...	.819	.909	1.028	1.181	1.259	1.502	1.691	1.869	2.085	2.435
		13.8%	11.0%	13.0%	14.9%	6.6%	19.3%	12.6%	10.5%	11.5%	16.8%
APYRAJ	RESIDENTS' ADJUSTMENT.....	.243	.268	.285	.283	.280	.277	.274	.271	.268	.264
		8.6%	10.2%	6.3%	-.8%	-.9%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.2%	-1.3%
ADPY	DISPOSABLE INCOME.....	16.276	17.929	20.305	21.477	22.623	23.975	26.679	29.004	32.145	34.930
		8.0%	10.2%	13.3%	5.8%	5.3%	6.0%	11.3%	8.7%	10.8%	8.7%
ATPYPC	PER CAP PERS INC (THOU$).....	5.159	5.648	6.345	6.711	6.970	7.372	8.158	8.970	9.905	10.807
		11.2%	9.5%	12.3%	5.8%	3.9%	5.8%	10.7%	10.0%	10.4%	9.1%
ADPYPC	PER CAP PERS DISP INC (THOU$).	4.455	4.858	5.447	5.698	5.924	6.197	6.814	7.309	7.985	8.547
		6.8%	9.0%	12.1%	4.6%	4.0%	4.6%	9.9%	7.3%	9.2%	7.0%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 5.01 INCOME SECTOR -- CATEGORY SHARE OF TOTAL (%)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	WAGE AND SALARY INCOME.....	63.654	64.343	64.222	65.863	66.379	68.153	68.176	68.643	68.899	69.703
	NONFARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME	5.288	5.042	4.967	5.144	5.266	5.432	5.257	5.082	4.890	4.643
	FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME...	2.082	1.430	2.274	2.310	1.901	2.064	2.024	1.919	1.881	1.859
	OTHER LABOR INCOME.....	5.740	6.183	6.325	6.971	6.248	6.467	6.938	7.356	7.947	8.664
	DIVIDEND,INTEREST,RENT INC.	10.043	10.271	10.269	10.732	12.264	13.447	14.277	15.169	15.512	15.915
	TRANSFER PAYMENT INCOME....	16.246	15.602	15.084	16.205	18.025	19.034	18.569	18.530	17.460	17.090
	SOCIAL INSURANCE PAYMENTS..	4.345	4.361	4.344	4.670	4.731	5.266	5.295	5.252	5.228	5.513
	RESIDENTS' ADJUSTMENT.....	1.291	1.286	1.205	1.117	1.052	.972	.859	.762	.672	.599
	DISPOSABLE INCOME.....	86.353	86.007	85.842	84.908	84.996	84.062	83.527	81.490	80.611	79.090

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 5.10 WAGE AND SALARY INCOME (DETAIL) -- CURRENT $(BILLIONS)
1-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRY GROUPS

LABEL	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MANUFACTURING	3.464	3.913	4.429	4.920	5.259	5.784	6.551	7.448	8.385	9.429
	15.0%	13.0%	13.2%	11.1%	6.9%	10.0%	13.3%	13.7%	12.6%	12.4%
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING	1.705	1.887	2.058	2.226	2.473	2.797	3.158	3.547	3.983	4.475
	15.5%	10.7%	9.1%	8.1%	11.1%	13.1%	12.9%	12.3%	12.3%	12.4%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING	1.759	2.026	2.371	2.694	2.786	2.986	3.393	3.901	4.402	4.954
	14.6%	15.2%	17.0%	13.6%	3.4%	7.2%	13.6%	15.0%	12.8%	12.5%
MINING	.208	.228	.263	.329	.342	.413	.493	.572	.667	.824
	13.9%	9.8%	15.3%	25.2%	3.7%	21.0%	19.4%	15.9%	16.7%	23.4%
CONSTRUCTION	.771	.881	.967	.961	1.006	1.160	1.294	1.471	1.682	1.913
	11.2%	14.3%	9.7%	-.7%	4.7%	15.4%	11.6%	13.6%	14.3%	13.8%
TRADE	1.872	2.100	2.318	2.533	2.648	2.902	3.205	3.541	3.939	4.290
	13.7%	12.2%	10.4%	9.3%	4.5%	9.6%	10.4%	10.5%	11.3%	8.9%
SERVICES	1.424	1.560	1.830	1.996	2.134	2.405	2.698	2.972	3.293	3.614
	14.0%	9.5%	17.3%	9.1%	6.9%	12.7%	12.2%	10.2%	10.8%	9.7%
FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE	.493	.576	.636	.702	.734	.833	.920	.999	1.097	1.195
	11.9%	16.8%	10.3%	10.4%	4.6%	13.4%	10.4%	8.7%	9.8%	9.0%
TRANSPORTATION,COMM,UTILITIES	.812	.923	1.089	1.208	1.258	1.390	1.570	1.756	1.965	2.199
	14.5%	13.6%	18.0%	11.0%	4.1%	10.6%	12.9%	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%
AGRI SERV,FORESTRY,FISHERY	.040	.039	.050	.059	.068	.075	.081	.084	.092	.100
	7.7%	-3.1%	27.9%	18.9%	14.6%	10.2%	7.3%	4.1%	9.5%	8.6%
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	1.548	1.745	2.053	2.259	2.420	2.477	2.748	3.144	3.660	4.260
	11.4%	12.7%	17.7%	10.0%	7.1%	2.4%	10.9%	14.4%	16.4%	16.4%
FEDERAL GOVT (CIVILIAN)	.977	1.047	1.136	1.221	1.311	1.459	1.626	1.805	1.997	2.209
	9.7%	7.1%	8.5%	7.5%	7.4%	11.3%	11.4%	11.0%	10.6%	10.6%
FEDERAL GOVT (MILITARY)	.328	.338	.346	.384	.395	.438	.481	.527	.579	.626
	3.5%	3.2%	2.4%	11.0%	2.8%	10.8%	10.0%	9.5%	9.9%	8.0%
FARMING	.060	.063	.077	.086	.095	.102	.109	.112	.119	.124
	4.2%	5.2%	22.2%	12.1%	9.6%	7.9%	6.8%	3.0%	5.6%	4.8%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 5.11 WAGE AND SALARY INCOME -- INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL (%)
1-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRY GROUPS

LABEL	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MANUFACTURING	18.377	18.771	18.724	19.452	19.758	20.279	20.511	20.927	21.029	21.350
NONDURABLE	9.047	9.052	8.700	8.799	9.290	9.808	9.887	9.966	9.989	10.133
DURABLE	9.330	9.718	10.024	10.653	10.468	10.471	10.624	10.961	11.039	11.217
MINING	1.103	1.094	1.112	1.302	1.283	1.449	1.545	1.607	1.674	1.865
CONSTRUCTION	4.091	4.227	4.088	3.798	3.778	4.068	4.052	4.133	4.217	4.333
TRADE	9.934	10.074	9.799	10.013	9.947	10.173	10.033	9.948	9.878	9.715
SERVICES	7.556	7.483	7.737	7.893	8.018	8.434	8.448	8.351	8.258	8.182
FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE	2.617	2.765	2.688	2.775	2.759	2.919	2.879	2.807	2.751	2.706
TRAN, COMM, PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.308	4.426	4.602	4.778	4.725	4.875	4.915	4.935	4.927	4.978
AGRI SERV,,FORESTRY, FISHERY	.214	.188	.211	.235	.256	.263	.252	.236	.231	.226
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	8.214	8.371	8.679	8.931	9.091	8.685	8.604	8.832	9.178	9.647
FEDERAL GOVT (CIVILIAN)	5.185	5.023	4.803	4.828	4.926	5.115	5.089	5.071	5.007	5.003
FEDERAL GOVT (MILITARY)	1.738	1.621	1.463	1.518	1.483	1.534	1.507	1.481	1.452	1.417
FARMING	.318	.302	.326	.341	.356	.358	.341	.315	.297	.282

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 6.00 PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR (VALUE OF OUTPUT PER DOLLAR OF WAGE)
1-DIGIT SIC INDUSTRY GROUPS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
AWSPMF	MANUFACTURING.....	1.828	1.832	1.814	1.849	1.769	1.780	1.792	1.791	1.785	1.743
		2.0%	.2%	-1.0%	1.9%	-4.3%	.6%	.7%	-.1%	-.3%	-2.4%
AWSPNM	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING....	1.992	1.986	1.958	2.071	1.999	1.954	1.940	1.925	1.902	1.865
		1.5%	-.3%	-1.4%	5.8%	-3.5%	-2.3%	-.7%	-.8%	-1.2%	-1.9%
AWSPDM	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	1.669	1.689	1.689	1.664	1.564	1.617	1.654	1.668	1.679	1.632
		2.4%	1.2%	-.0%	-1.4%	-6.0%	3.4%	2.3%	.9%	.7%	-2.8%
AWSPMI	MINING.....	2.365	2.562	2.439	2.408	2.971	3.141	3.143	3.077	3.042	3.052
		-13.4%	8.4%	-4.8%	-1.3%	23.4%	5.7%	.1%	-2.1%	-1.1%	.3%
AWSPCS	CONSTRUCTION.....	1.533	1.519	1.500	1.569	1.525	1.378	1.366	1.372	1.378	1.382
		2.5%	-.9%	-1.2%	4.5%	-2.8%	-9.7%	-.9%	.4%	.5%	.3%
AWSPTR	TRADE.....	1.999	1.946	1.928	1.916	1.924	1.903	1.955	1.956	1.954	1.950
		-.6%	-2.7%	-.9%	-.6%	.4%	-1.1%	2.7%	.1%	-.1%	-.2%
AWSPSV	SERVICES.....	1.613	1.600	1.588	1.541	1.580	1.544	1.563	1.579	1.598	1.599
		-.1%	-.8%	-.7%	-3.0%	2.6%	-2.3%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%	.1%
AWSPFI	FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE.	5.265	5.261	5.154	5.498	5.686	5.657	5.789	5.901	6.022	6.138
		1.5%	-.1%	-2.0%	6.7%	3.4%	-.5%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
AWSPTU	TRANSPORTATION,COMM,UTILITIES.	2.359	2.373	2.372	2.359	2.373	2.362	2.352	2.342	2.348	2.349
		.9%	.6%	-.1%	-.5%	.6%	-.4%	-.4%	-.4%	.2%	.0%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 7.00 RETAIL SECTOR (SALES BY RETAILERS) -- CURRENT $(BILLIONS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARTTSR	TOTAL	14,169	16,096	17,464	19,109	19,685	19,911	22,322	24,903	28,213	31,196
		21.1%	13.6%	8.5%	9.4%	3.0%	1.1%	12.1%	11.6%	13.3%	10.6%
ARTFD	FOOD	2,203	2,435	2,686	2,956	3,309	3,696	4,199	4,737	5,360	5,849
		11.8%	10.5%	10.3%	10.1%	11.9%	11.7%	13.6%	12.8%	13.1%	9.1%
ARTGS	GENERAL STORES	.143	.158	.187	.229	.274	.279	.312	.342	.369	.391
		21.0%	10.6%	18.4%	22.6%	19.7%	1.7%	11.9%	9.5%	7.9%	5.9%
ARTGM	GENERAL MERCHANDISE	1.371	1.637	1.780	1.928	2.022	1.957	2.168	2.337	2.557	2.733
		24.0%	19.4%	8.8%	8.3%	4.9%	-3.2%	10.7%	7.8%	9.4%	6.9%
ARTAPP	APPAREL	.353	.386	.424	.457	.461	.476	.538	.592	.655	.718
		18.1%	9.4%	9.9%	7.9%	.9%	3.2%	13.0%	10.0%	10.7%	9.6%
ARTFUR	FURNITURE	.331	.412	.461	.512	.511	.478	.503	.524	.572	.623
		24.1%	24.5%	11.9%	11.1%	-.1%	-6.5%	5.3%	4.1%	9.1%	8.9%
ARTAU	AUTOMOTIVE	2.071	2.349	2.696	2.696	2.363	2.398	2.356	2.660	3.058	3.415
		36.2%	13.4%	14.8%	.0%	-12.4%	1.5%	-1.7%	12.9%	15.0%	11.7%
ARTGAS	GASOLINE	.822	.851	.889	1.044	1.318	1.408	1.630	1.827	2.052	2.250
		18.4%	3.6%	4.5%	17.4%	26.2%	6.8%	15.8%	12.1%	12.3%	9.6%
ARTLUM	LUMBER	.556	.729	.840	.897	.875	.892	1.063	1.251	1.491	1.779
		34.5%	31.1%	15.3%	6.7%	-2.4%	1.9%	19.2%	17.6%	19.3%	19.3%
ARTHW	HARDWARE	.325	.365	.421	.423	.383	.399	.462	.529	.613	.708
		20.9%	12.6%	15.2%	.4%	-9.3%	4.1%	15.9%	14.4%	15.8%	15.6%
ARTEPL	EATING PLACES	.632	.690	.799	.896	.969	.976	1.124	1.257	1.427	1.587
		22.0%	9.2%	15.8%	12.1%	8.2%	.7%	15.1%	11.8%	13.5%	11.2%
ARTDST	DRUG STORES	.298	.334	.362	.407	.471	.444	.467	.482	.506	.521
		16.4%	12.1%	8.6%	12.4%	15.7%	-5.7%	5.0%	3.2%	5.0%	3.0%
ARTAOR	ALL OTHER	1.574	1.763	1.909	2.137	2.269	2.188	2.536	2.843	3.268	3.655
		24.0%	12.0%	8.3%	11.9%	6.2%	-3.6%	15.9%	12.1%	15.0%	11.8%
ARTNUC	NON-RETAIL	3.492	3.988	4.009	4.525	4.460	4.318	4.963	5.522	6.284	6.965
		16.4%	14.2%	.5%	12.9%	-1.4%	-3.2%	14.9%	11.3%	13.8%	10.8%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 7.01 RETAIL SECTOR -- CATEGORY SHARE OF TOTAL ($)

LABEL	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
FOOD	15.548	15.130	15.380	15.471	16.810	18.564	18.811	19.022	18.998	18.750
GENERAL STORES	1.008	.981	1.071	1.199	1.394	1.401	1.399	1.374	1.309	1.253
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	9.676	10.167	10.192	10.092	10.272	9.831	9.711	9.386	9.064	8.761
APPAREL	2.490	2.397	2.428	2.393	2.343	2.390	2.410	2.377	2.322	2.302
FURNITURE	2.335	2.559	2.639	2.679	2.598	2.401	2.255	2.104	2.026	1.996
AUTOMOTIVE	14.617	14.594	15.437	14.111	12.005	12.043	10.597	10.680	10.838	10.948
GASOLINE	5.800	5.287	5.090	5.464	6.693	7.070	7.302	7.338	7.274	7.213
LUMBER	3.922	4.526	4.810	4.692	4.445	4.480	4.764	5.022	5.287	5.702
HARDWARE	2.291	2.270	2.411	2.212	1.948	2.004	2.072	2.125	2.172	2.270
DRUG STORES	2.100	2.073	2.075	2.132	2.394	2.232	2.090	1.934	1.792	1.670
ALL OTHER	11.108	10.956	10.931	11.183	11.527	10.990	11.361	11.416	11.585	11.717

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 8.00 PUBLIC (TAX) SECTOR -- CURRENT $(MILLIONS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ATOTTX	TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS.....	1254.994	1428.734	1599.847	1764.951	1891.314	1950.037	2091.574	2300.650	2614.224	2928.443
		11.4%	13.8%	12.0%	10.3%	7.2%	3.1%	7.3%	10.0%	13.6%	12.0%
APYTX	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX.....	225.879	262.836	319.468	366.597	401.334	445.945	494.248	553.969	664.356	781.421
		18.4%	16.4%	21.5%	14.8%	9.5%	11.1%	10.8%	12.1%	19.9%	17.6%
ACYTX	CORPORATE INCOME TAX.....	54.143	68.201	72.651	88.643	96.617	98.981	106.407	116.094	127.806	140.311
		4.4%	26.0%	6.5%	22.0%	9.0%	2.4%	7.5%	9.1%	10.1%	9.8%
ASALTX	SALES TAX.....	355.525	406.785	444.407	491.297	515.692	518.480	558.955	628.380	717.662	798.373
		12.1%	14.4%	9.2%	10.6%	5.0%	.5%	7.8%	12.4%	14.2%	11.2%
ASUTX	USE TAX.....	41.497	47.971	51.107	55.571	60.091	60.646	64.619	73.231	84.376	94.513
		10.4%	15.6%	6.5%	8.7%	8.1%	.9%	6.6%	13.3%	15.2%	12.0%
AUTLTX	UTILITY TAX.....	57.864	67.595	77.086	93.759	104.116	111.615	123.011	135.749	151.241	167.269
		22.1%	16.8%	14.0%	21.6%	11.0%	7.2%	10.2%	10.4%	11.4%	10.6%
AGASTX	GASOLINE TAX.....	139.404	144.673	150.311	146.295	142.760	128.683	121.684	117.659	116.601	117.256
		5.8%	3.8%	3.9%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-9.9%	-5.4%	-3.3%	-.9%	.6%
AOTHTX	OTHER TAXES.....	380.682	430.673	484.817	522.858	570.884	585.779	622.820	675.739	752.303	829.500
		8.8%	13.1%	12.6%	7.8%	9.2%	2.6%	6.3%	8.5%	11.3%	10.3%
AFYTX	FEDERAL INCOME TAX.....	1748.000	1929.000	2231.000	2522.587	2664.545	2869.708	3025.452	3398.246	3978.127	4439.147
		16.8%	10.4%	15.7%	13.1%	5.6%	7.7%	5.4%	12.3%	17.1%	11.6%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 8.01 PUBLIC (TAX) SECTOR -- TAX SHARE OF TOTAL (%)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX.....	17.998	18.396	19.969	20.771	21.220	22.869	23.630	24.079	25.413	26.684
	CORPORATE INCOME TAX.....	4.314	4.774	4.541	5.022	5.108	5.076	5.087	5.046	4.889	4.791
	SALES TAX.....	28.329	28.472	27.778	27.836	27.266	26.588	26.724	27.313	27.452	27.263
	USE TAX.....	3.307	3.358	3.194	3.149	3.177	3.110	3.089	3.183	3.228	3.227
	UTILITY TAX.....	4.611	4.731	4.818	5.312	5.505	5.724	5.881	5.900	5.785	5.712
	GASOLINE TAX.....	11.108	10.126	9.395	8.289	7.548	6.599	5.818	5.114	4.460	4.004
	OTHER TAXES.....	30.333	30.144	30.304	29.625	30.185	30.039	29.778	29.372	28.777	28.326

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 9.00 ENERGY SECTOR -- CONSUMPTION BY MAJOR SOURCE

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ALL SOURCES -- QUADRILLION BTU										
UTLEC8	US TOTAL.....	74.506	76.527	78.256	85.129	85.030	86.467	88.024	90.039	92.285	93.804
		5.4%	2.7%	2.3%	8.8%	-.1%	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%	1.6%
A2GTTB	ALABAMA TOTAL.....	1.546	1.624	1.668	1.789	1.751	1.766	1.815	1.867	1.929	1.972
		2.4%	5.0%	2.7%	7.3%	-2.1%	.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	2.2%
	ELECTRICITY -- BILLION KWH										
ATOEPP	TOTAL.....	44.288	47.628	49.572	50.083	49.767	50.936	52.648	54.623	57.270	59.776
		9.8%	7.5%	4.1%	1.0%	-.6%	2.3%	3.4%	3.8%	4.8%	4.4%
A2REPP	RESIDENTIAL.....	14.087	15.247	15.739	14.930	15.861	15.578	15.619	15.594	15.809	16.148
		5.1%	8.2%	3.2%	-5.1%	6.2%	-1.8%	.3%	-.2%	1.4%	2.1%
A2CEPP	COMMERCIAL.....	6.454	6.666	6.824	6.863	7.093	7.343	7.404	7.498	7.630	7.796
		-.0%	3.3%	2.4%	.6%	3.4%	3.5%	.8%	1.3%	1.8%	2.2%
A2IEPP	INDUSTRIAL.....	23.747	25.715	27.009	28.289	26.812	28.015	29.625	31.532	33.831	35.832
		16.0%	8.3%	5.0%	4.7%	-5.2%	4.5%	5.7%	6.4%	7.3%	5.9%
	NATURAL GAS--TRILLION CUBIC FT										
ATONGP	TOTAL.....	213.850	227.315	219.404	216.364	207.784	202.219	200.864	201.051	201.831	194.694
		-11.4%	6.3%	-3.5%	-1.4%	-4.0%	-2.7%	-.7%	.1%	.4%	-3.5%
A2RNGP	RESIDENTIAL.....	56.869	56.503	56.957	55.660	54.201	52.781	52.445	52.226	52.442	51.896
		8.7%	-.6%	.8%	-2.3%	-2.6%	-2.6%	-.6%	-.4%	.4%	-1.0%
A2CNGP	COMMERCIAL.....	34.450	34.303	29.649	31.084	31.259	30.885	30.549	30.212	29.884	29.219
		3.0%	-.4%	-13.6%	4.8%	.6%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-2.2%
A2INGP	INDUSTRIAL.....	122.531	136.509	132.798	129.620	122.324	118.553	117.870	118.613	119.505	113.579
		-21.2%	11.4%	-2.7%	-2.4%	-5.6%	-3.1%	-.6%	.6%	.8%	-5.0%
A2GCLP	COAL -- MILLION SHORT TONS	26.430	26.241	24.808	25.188	25.244	25.467	25.922	26.626	27.468	28.284
		-1.4%	-.7%	-5.5%	1.5%	.2%	.9%	1.8%	2.7%	3.2%	3.0%
AGCPC	GASOLINE(PER CAPITA)--GALLONS	554.793	568.829	585.080	544.354	484.909	438.262	411.146	394.795	388.934	388.920
		4.4%	2.5%	2.9%	-7.0%	-10.9%	-9.6%	-6.2%	-4.0%	-1.5%	-.0%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- PROJECTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 9.01 ENERGY SECTOR -- CATEGORIES AS A RATIO TO REAL GROSS PRODUCT

LABEL	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ALL SOURCES										
U.S.TOTAL CONSUMPTION TO GNP..	5.729	5.579	5.446	5.740	5.743	5.710	5.676	5.632	5.586	5.555
		-2.6%	-2.6%	-2.4%	5.4%	.0%	-.6%	-.6%	-.8%	-.8%	-.6%
ALA. TOTAL CONSUMPTION TO GSP.	9.099	9.037	8.798	9.159	9.232	9.204	9.111	9.016	8.906	8.833
		-5.3%	-.7%	-2.6%	4.1%	.8%	-.3%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-.8%
ELECTRICITY										
TOTAL ALA. CONSUMPTION TO GSP.	260.650	265.060	261.503	256.428	262.323	265.520	264.355	263.839	264.429	267.719
		1.6%	1.7%	-1.3%	-1.9%	2.3%	1.2%	-.4%	-.2%	.2%	1.2%
RESIDENTIAL.....	82.907	84.853	83.027	76.444	83.605	81.207	78.425	75.322	72.993	72.321
		-2.8%	2.3%	-2.2%	-7.9%	9.4%	-2.9%	-3.4%	-4.0%	-3.1%	-.9%
COMMERCIAL.....	37.984	37.098	35.998	35.139	37.390	38.276	37.175	36.215	35.229	34.917
		-7.5%	-2.3%	-3.0%	-2.4%	6.4%	2.4%	-2.9%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-.9%
INDUSTRIAL.....	139.759	143.110	142.478	144.844	141.328	146.037	148.755	152.303	156.208	160.481
		7.3%	2.4%	-.4%	1.7%	-2.4%	3.3%	1.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%
NATURAL GAS										
TOTAL ALA. CONSUMPTION TO GSP.	1258.582	1265.059	1157.403	1107.803	1095.233	1054.139	1008.584	971.111	931.903	871.975
		-18.0%	.5%	-8.5%	-4.3%	-1.1%	-3.8%	-4.3%	-3.7%	-4.0%	-6.4%
RESIDENTIAL.....	334.694	314.452	300.460	284.984	285.693	275.140	263.341	252.261	242.137	232.427
		.6%	-6.0%	-4.4%	-5.2%	.2%	-3.7%	-4.3%	-4.2%	-4.0%	-4.0%
COMMERCIAL.....	202.750	190.904	156.405	159.153	164.765	160.998	153.392	145.931	137.982	130.862
		-4.7%	-5.8%	-18.1%	1.8%	3.5%	-2.3%	-4.7%	-4.9%	-5.4%	-5.2%
INDUSTRIAL.....	721.138	759.703	700.538	663.665	644.775	618.001	591.851	572.920	551.783	508.686
		-27.1%	5.3%	-7.8%	-5.3%	-2.8%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-3.2%	-3.7%	-7.8%
COAL CONSUMPTION TO GSP.....	155.550	146.037	130.867	128.962	133.064	132.757	130.161	128.610	126.828	126.676
		-8.8%	-6.1%	-10.4%	-1.5%	3.2%	-.2%	-2.0%	-1.2%	-1.4%	-.1%
GASOLINE (PER CAPITA) TO GSP..	3265.151	3165.660	3086.421	2787.135	2555.967	2284.596	2064.458	1906.929	1795.803	1741.857
		-3.4%	-3.0%	-2.5%	-9.7%	-8.3%	-10.6%	-9.6%	-7.6%	-5.8%	-3.0%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 10.00 ALABAMA CAPITAL INVESTMENT -- CONSTANT 72$(MILLIONS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARKXTX	TEXTILES.....	33.429	48.100	49.206	49.206	49.895	50.743	53.179	53.658	54.999	54.999
		-36.0%	43.9%	2.3%	.0%	1.4%	1.7%	4.8%	.9%	2.5%	.0%
ARKXPA	PAPER.....	139.800	159.120	163.098	209.092	228.746	231.949	244.242	253.035	253.794	262.930
		19.4%	13.8%	2.5%	28.2%	9.4%	1.4%	5.3%	3.6%	.3%	3.6%
ARKXPT	PRINTING.....	8.518	10.550	11.415	15.696	16.999	16.931	17.354	17.232	17.629	18.263
		9.4%	23.9%	8.2%	37.5%	8.3%	-.4%	2.5%	-.7%	2.3%	3.6%
ARKXCH	CHEMICALS.....	183.679	179.760	173.109	202.191	222.410	223.078	234.231	247.114	260.953	259.648
		-18.9%	-2.1%	-3.7%	16.8%	10.0%	.3%	5.0%	5.5%	5.6%	-.5%
ARKXRB	UBBER.....	10.308	33.470	39.662	37.877	37.877	37.801	40.485	42.510	43.360	42.926
		-60.6%	224.7%	18.5%	-4.5%	.0%	-.2%	7.1%	5.0%	2.0%	-1.0%
ARKXLU	LUMBER.....	47.530	33.023	29.820	30.118	28.673	26.637	28.448	33.540	33.004	31.716
		43.9%	-30.5%	-9.7%	1.0%	-4.8%	-7.1%	6.8%	17.9%	-1.6%	-3.9%
ARKXPM	PRIMARY METALS.....	174.302	151.640	147.091	158.564	166.809	156.967	169.996	195.835	199.360	198.563
		87.9%	-13.0%	-3.0%	7.8%	5.2%	-5.9%	8.3%	15.2%	1.8%	-.4%
ARKXFP	FABRICATED METALS.....	36.865	29.660	31.885	31.024	31.799	29.414	31.709	31.772	31.581	32.592
		3.8%	-19.5%	7.5%	-2.7%	2.5%	-7.5%	7.8%	.2%	-.6%	3.2%
ARKXEL	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	16.750	20.000	22.620	26.465	26.227	24.811	25.927	28.183	29.367	29.984
		20.4%	19.4%	13.1%	17.0%	-.9%	-5.4%	4.5%	8.7%	4.2%	2.1%
ARKXAT	ALL TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT..	33.142	31.130	34.803	40.532	42.684	43.632	45.141	46.004	46.045	44.452
		-27.0%	-6.1%	11.8%	16.5%	5.3%	2.2%	3.5%	1.9%	.1%	-3.5%
ARKXSC	STONE,CLAY,GLASS.....	30.422	88.640	101.670	119.666	125.769	116.839	123.148	135.463	139.663	128.071
		-27.7%	191.4%	14.7%	17.7%	5.1%	-7.1%	5.4%	10.0%	3.1%	-8.3%
ARKXOD	OTHER DURABLE MANUFACTURING...	22.691	31.296	35.145	37.957	40.879	44.272	47.637	52.734	53.736	54.220
		102.8%	37.9%	12.3%	8.0%	7.7%	8.3%	7.6%	10.7%	1.9%	.9%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 11.00 U.S. OUTPUT -- CONSTANT 72$(BILLIONS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
URGNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.....	1300.400	1371.700	1436.900	1483.000	1480.700	1514.300	1550.900	1598.600	1652.200	1688.700
		8.2%	5.5%	4.8%	3.2%	-.2%	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%	3.4%	2.2%
	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING										
UFDBRP	FOOD AND BEVERAGES.....	30.800	32.500	32.900	33.700	34.300	34.100	34.200	34.300	35.100	35.700
		10.0%	5.5%	1.2%	2.4%	1.8%	-.6%	.3%	.3%	2.3%	1.7%
UTEXRP	TEXTILES.....	9.200	9.900	10.300	10.500	10.300	10.900	11.300	11.700	12.200	12.400
		12.2%	7.6%	4.0%	1.9%	-1.9%	5.8%	3.7%	3.5%	4.3%	1.6%
UAPRRP	APPAREL.....	11.500	12.100	12.600	12.900	12.900	13.400	14.000	14.600	15.100	15.400
		10.6%	5.2%	4.1%	2.4%	.0%	3.9%	4.5%	4.3%	3.4%	2.0%
UPAPRP	PAPER.....	11.500	12.300	12.700	13.300	13.100	13.600	14.000	14.400	15.000	15.400
		15.0%	7.0%	3.3%	4.7%	-1.5%	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%	4.2%	2.7%
UPRTRP	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.....	15.300	16.300	17.100	18.000	17.800	18.200	18.600	19.300	20.000	20.700
		9.3%	6.5%	4.9%	5.3%	-1.1%	2.2%	2.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%
UCHMRP	CHEMICALS.....	23.400	25.000	26.000	27.400	27.600	28.600	29.500	30.600	31.900	32.800
		12.5%	6.8%	4.0%	5.4%	.7%	3.6%	3.1%	3.7%	4.2%	2.8%
URUBRP	RUBBER.....	10.000	10.800	11.600	12.000	11.600	12.000	12.500	13.100	13.700	14.100
		12.4%	8.0%	7.4%	3.4%	-3.3%	3.4%	4.2%	4.8%	4.6%	2.9%
	DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
ULUMRP	LUMBER.....	10.200	10.600	10.800	11.100	10.200	10.600	10.900	11.400	12.600	12.200
		14.6%	3.9%	1.9%	2.8%	-8.1%	3.9%	2.8%	4.6%	10.5%	-3.2%
UFURRP	FURNITURE.....	4.600	4.800	5.100	5.300	5.000	5.100	5.200	5.400	5.600	5.700
		15.0%	4.3%	6.3%	3.9%	-5.7%	2.0%	2.0%	3.8%	3.7%	1.8%
UPMTRP	PRIMARY METALS.....	19.600	19.500	20.300	20.700	18.700	20.600	21.900	23.200	24.300	24.500
		1.6%	-.5%	4.1%	2.0%	-9.7%	10.2%	6.3%	5.9%	4.7%	.8%
UFMTRP	FABRICATED METALS.....	21.300	23.300	24.000	25.000	24.200	24.800	25.600	26.700	27.800	28.300
		13.3%	9.4%	3.0%	4.2%	-3.2%	2.5%	3.2%	4.3%	4.1%	1.8%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 11.10 U.S. OUTPUT (CONTINUED) -- CONSTANT 72$(BILLIONS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	DURABLE MANUFACTURING (CONT'D)										
UNEMRP	NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	34.100	36.100	38.400	41.200	40.400	41.400	43.300	45.800	47.600	48.600
		5.9%	5.9%	6.4%	7.3%	-1.9%	2.5%	4.6%	5.8%	3.9%	2.1%
UEMARP	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.....	27.800	30.800	33.200	35.700	35.500	37.200	39.200	41.900	43.800	45.700
		10.3%	10.8%	7.8%	7.5%	-.6%	4.8%	5.4%	6.9%	4.5%	4.3%
UMTVRP	MOTOR VEHICLES.....	27.700	33.400	34.900	33.000	30.800	31.600	33.000	34.200	35.400	36.300
		37.8%	20.6%	4.5%	-5.4%	-6.7%	2.6%	4.4%	3.6%	3.5%	2.5%
UNOMRP	NONAUTO TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.	17.400	18.300	19.700	21.300	20.000	20.900	21.700	23.000	24.100	24.800
		3.0%	5.2%	7.7%	8.1%	-6.1%	4.5%	3.8%	6.0%	4.8%	2.9%
USCGRP	STONE,CLAY,GLASS.....	10.200	10.500	11.400	11.700	11.200	11.400	11.600	12.000	12.600	12.600
		17.2%	2.9%	8.6%	2.6%	-4.3%	1.8%	1.8%	3.4%	5.0%	.0%
UODRP	OTHER DURABLE MANUFACTURING.	9.000	9.400	9.800	10.400	10.300	10.600	10.900	11.400	11.800	12.100
		11.1%	4.4%	4.3%	6.1%	-1.0%	2.9%	2.8%	4.6%	3.5%	2.5%
UTRRDP	TRADE.....	223.200	233.000	243.500	248.900	247.600	253.300	258.900	266.400	275.900	282.700
		8.2%	4.4%	4.5%	2.2%	-.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.9%	3.6%	2.5%
USVRDP	SERVICES.....	154.800	163.000	172.200	178.400	181.500	183.900	186.500	190.900	196.800	202.300
		6.6%	5.3%	5.6%	3.6%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	2.4%	3.1%	2.8%
UFIRDP	FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE.	195.700	210.400	220.100	227.800	232.600	237.100	241.200	246.700	255.300	264.200
		7.4%	7.5%	4.6%	3.5%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	2.3%	3.5%	3.5%
UTURDP	TRANSPORTATION,COMM,UTILITIES.	121.000	127.700	136.900	143.100	145.200	149.900	155.500	162.200	169.300	175.600
		7.3%	5.5%	7.2%	4.5%	1.5%	3.2%	3.7%	4.3%	4.4%	3.7%
UGRDP	GOVERNMENT.....	165.500	167.300	171.000	173.100	174.500	177.000	178.500	179.800	180.600	182.400
		1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	1.2%	.8%	1.4%	.8%	.7%	.4%	1.0%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 12.00 U.S. WAGE RATES (ANNUAL) -- CURRENT$(THOUSANDS)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
UWPANM	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	11.229	12.055	12.991	14.119	15.605	17.256	19.030	20.896	22.946	25.298
		8.0%	7.4%	7.8%	8.7%	10.5%	10.6%	10.3%	9.8%	9.8%	10.2%
UWPADM	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	13.376	14.468	15.545	16.856	18.504	20.686	23.027	25.357	27.727	30.503
		8.6%	8.2%	7.4%	8.4%	9.8%	11.8%	11.3%	10.1%	9.3%	10.0%
UWPAMI	MINING.....	15.665	17.021	18.580	19.789	20.070	22.352	24.907	27.619	30.403	33.474
		8.3%	8.7%	9.2%	6.5%	1.4%	11.4%	11.4%	10.9%	10.1%	10.1%
UWPACS	CONSTRUCTION.....	13.410	13.784	14.555	14.985	16.170	19.252	21.997	23.856	25.829	28.210
		6.5%	2.8%	5.6%	2.9%	7.9%	19.1%	14.3%	8.4%	8.3%	9.2%
UWPAWT	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	13.087	13.952	14.989	16.383	17.776	20.300	22.411	24.316	26.577	29.076
		6.1%	6.6%	7.4%	9.3%	8.5%	14.2%	10.4%	8.5%	9.3%	9.4%
UWPART	RETAIL TRADE.....	6.809	7.160	7.619	8.327	9.035	10.318	11.391	12.360	13.509	14.779
		6.5%	5.2%	6.4%	9.3%	8.5%	14.2%	10.4%	8.5%	9.3%	9.4%
UWPASV	SERVICES.....	8.092	8.611	9.345	9.943	10.570	12.155	13.504	14.706	15.868	17.232
		7.9%	6.4%	8.5%	6.4%	6.3%	15.0%	11.1%	8.9%	7.9%	8.6%
UWPAFI	FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE.	10.717	11.462	12.388	13.248	14.055	16.163	17.910	19.624	20.998	22.449
		7.3%	7.0%	8.1%	6.9%	6.1%	15.0%	10.8%	9.6%	7.0%	6.9%
UWPATU	TRANSPORTATION,COMM,UTILITIES.	14.464	15.644	16.947	14.558	15.638	17.538	19.963	22.423	25.062	28.120
		10.3%	8.2%	8.3%	-14.1%	7.4%	12.2%	13.8%	12.3%	11.8%	12.2%
UWPAAF	AGRIC SERVICE,FORESTRY,FISHERY	7.268	7.567	7.880	9.013	9.813	10.313	10.726	10.884	11.378	11.854
		3.4%	4.1%	4.1%	14.4%	8.9%	5.1%	4.0%	1.5%	4.5%	4.2%
UWPASL	STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT....	9.742	10.300	10.901	11.767	12.415	13.679	15.105	16.540	18.091	19.936
		7.2%	5.7%	5.8%	7.9%	5.5%	10.2%	10.4%	9.5%	9.4%	10.2%
UWPAFC	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT(CIVILIAN)..	15.039	16.174	17.544	18.851	19.530	21.846	24.240	26.776	29.699	32.372
		7.9%	7.5%	8.5%	7.4%	3.6%	11.9%	11.0%	10.5%	10.9%	9.0%
UWPAFS	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT(MILITARY)..	7.403	7.929	8.442	9.071	9.397	10.512	11.664	12.884	14.291	15.577
		5.0%	7.1%	6.5%	7.4%	3.6%	11.9%	11.0%	10.5%	10.9%	9.0%
UWPAFM	FARMING.....	4.727	5.242	5.592	6.661	7.421	8.158	8.981	9.616	10.398	11.226
		4.9%	10.9%	6.7%	19.1%	11.4%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%	8.1%	8.0%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 13.00 U.S. PRICE DEFLATORS -- PERSONAL CONSUMPTION

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1972 = 100										
UPCDF	PERSONAL CONSUMPTION.....	131.600	139.500	149.100	162.300	178.900	198.200	217.800	236.200	254.000	273.700
		4.1%	6.0%	6.9%	8.9%	10.2%	10.8%	9.9%	8.4%	7.5%	7.8%
UAUDF	AUTOMOBILES AND PARTS.....	126.600	134.000	143.500	154.600	167.100	178.700	193.600	209.300	223.700	239.900
		6.2%	5.8%	7.1%	7.7%	8.1%	6.9%	8.3%	8.1%	6.9%	7.2%
UFUHDF	FURNITURE AND HOME EQUIPMENT..	120.900	124.100	128.900	135.600	143.600	151.400	161.900	171.700	182.000	194.700
		4.0%	2.6%	3.9%	5.2%	5.9%	5.4%	6.9%	6.1%	6.0%	7.0%
UODGDF	OTHER DURABLE GOODS.....	123.600	127.700	133.300	142.700	161.800	180.100	200.600	219.700	236.000	253.200
		4.7%	3.3%	4.4%	7.1%	13.4%	11.3%	11.4%	9.5%	7.4%	7.3%
UNDGDF	NONDURABLE GOODS.....	137.000	143.400	153.200	169.800	188.500	213.000	234.500	253.800	271.400	290.300
		2.7%	4.7%	6.8%	10.8%	11.0%	13.0%	10.1%	8.2%	6.9%	7.0%
UFBDF	FOOD AND BEVERAGE.....	140.000	146.000	160.200	176.600	190.500	217.200	241.400	263.900	283.300	303.900
		1.2%	4.3%	9.7%	10.2%	7.9%	14.0%	11.1%	9.3%	7.4%	7.3%
UCLSDF	CLOTHING AND SHOES.....	117.900	122.500	125.500	129.200	134.300	141.700	149.600	155.900	165.500	175.900
		3.3%	3.9%	2.4%	2.9%	3.9%	5.5%	5.6%	4.2%	6.2%	6.3%
UGODF	GAS AND OIL.....	164.400	174.000	181.600	243.500	339.200	426.100	498.500	568.100	627.500	689.600
		4.0%	5.8%	4.4%	34.1%	39.3%	25.6%	17.0%	14.0%	10.5%	9.9%
UONDDF	OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS.....	136.800	145.200	153.400	167.800	187.400	208.400	227.800	245.300	261.000	277.900
		4.8%	6.1%	5.6%	9.4%	11.7%	11.2%	9.3%	7.7%	6.4%	6.5%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 13.10 U.S. PRICE DEFLATORS - VALUE ADDED PRICES AND PRICE INDICES

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1972 = 100										
UGNPDF	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.....	132.100 3.9%	139.800 5.8%	150.000 7.3%	162.800 8.5%	177.400 9.0%	195.500 10.2%	214.100 9.5%	231.500 8.1%	249.400 7.7%	269.200 7.9%
UFMDF	AGRIC.,FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.	140.200 -1.6%	142.000 1.3%	170.300 19.9%	196.200 15.2%	188.900 -3.7%	223.600 18.4%	239.700 7.2%	250.900 4.7%	263.000 4.8%	277.400 5.5%
UMIDF	MINING.....	218.000 7.6%	239.400 9.8%	261.800 9.4%	327.900 25.2%	419.000 27.8%	526.800 25.7%	613.000 16.4%	675.200 10.1%	752.700 11.5%	899.100 19.4%
UDMFDF	DURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	130.900 3.3%	140.500 7.3%	151.800 8.0%	161.100 6.1%	168.200 4.4%	178.800 6.3%	190.000 6.3%	200.800 5.7%	213.500 6.3%	227.900 6.7%
UNMFDF	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING.....	131.300 4.4%	134.700 2.6%	141.100 4.8%	150.400 6.6%	161.100 7.1%	168.900 4.8%	180.000 6.6%	190.900 6.1%	201.300 5.4%	213.000 5.8%
UTCUDF	TRANSPORTATION,COMM,UTILITIES.	128.110 7.9%	136.360 6.4%	144.440 5.9%	153.800 6.5%	165.267 7.5%	179.167 8.4%	193.667 8.1%	207.467 7.1%	221.200 6.6%	239.133 8.1%
UCSDF	CONSTRUCTION.....	136.600 .5%	145.500 6.5%	159.300 9.5%	180.700 13.4%	198.000 9.6%	219.000 10.6%	240.700 9.9%	263.500 9.5%	288.100 9.3%	312.200 8.4%
UFIRDF	FINANCE,INSURANCE,REAL ESTATE.	120.900 4.0%	128.400 6.2%	136.800 6.5%	146.900 7.4%	160.400 9.2%	176.800 10.2%	193.800 9.6%	209.800 8.3%	226.200 7.8%	242.700 7.3%
USVDF	SERVICES.....	134.800 5.3%	145.300 7.8%	157.200 8.2%	172.000 9.4%	192.100 11.7%	216.700 12.8%	243.000 12.1%	268.400 10.5%	293.800 9.5%	319.900 8.9%
UTRDF	TRADE.....	134.900 3.7%	140.900 4.4%	150.200 6.6%	164.100 9.3%	179.000 9.1%	200.000 11.7%	223.100 11.6%	244.900 9.8%	264.100 7.8%	284.700 7.8%
UGDF	GOVERNMENT.....	134.100 8.6%	143.200 6.8%	152.400 6.4%	163.800 7.5%	176.500 7.8%	191.900 8.7%	210.400 9.6%	229.400 9.0%	249.500 8.8%	272.800 9.3%
	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.....	136.073 5.8%	144.852 6.5%	155.866 7.6%	173.743 11.5%	197.127 13.5%	220.591 11.9%	243.974 10.6%	266.081 9.1%	287.231 7.9%	310.535 8.1%
	WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.....	153.652 4.6%	163.056 6.1%	175.735 7.8%	197.817 12.6%	226.029 14.3%	249.706 10.5%	272.460 9.1%	297.565 9.2%	323.678 8.8%	350.546 8.3%

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 14.00 U.S. INCOME -- CURRENT $(BILLIONS) AND SEVERAL TAX RELEVANT SERIES

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
UOLPY	OTHER LABOR INCOME.....	77.376	91.713	106.408	122.682	100.300	103.500	120.000	134.800	157.900	185.500
		18.9%	18.5%	16.0%	15.3%	-18.2%	3.2%	15.9%	12.3%	17.1%	17.5%
UNFPPY	NONFARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME...	71.028	80.518	89.180	99.319	107.200	118.800	129.000	139.200	150.300	158.200
		11.8%	13.4%	10.8%	11.4%	7.9%	10.8%	8.6%	7.9%	8.0%	5.3%
UFPPY	FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME.....	19.100	18.300	26.100	30.800	23.400	25.900	28.000	28.800	31.800	34.800
		-22.4%	-4.2%	42.6%	18.0%	-24.0%	10.7%	8.1%	2.9%	10.4%	9.4%
UDIRPY	DIVIDEND,INTEREST,RENT INCOME.	186.606	208.577	236.340	271.760	320.622	370.800	433.799	505.896	572.826	643.971
		9.9%	11.8%	13.3%	15.0%	18.0%	15.6%	17.0%	16.6%	13.2%	12.4%
UTPPY	TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCOME.....	193.841	208.004	223.927	251.020	294.200	333.000	363.800	404.400	426.800	462.400
		8.8%	7.3%	7.7%	12.1%	17.2%	13.2%	9.2%	11.2%	5.5%	8.3%
	ALABAMA										
ASTXR	SALES TAX RATE.....	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
ATXDUM	CORPORATE INCOME TAX DUMMY....	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
ASLTPC	PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL TAXES	455.190	506.970	565.930	623.370	671.536	724.284	777.032	829.780	882.528	935.276
		9.7%	11.4%	11.6%	10.1%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%
	USA										
USLTPC	PER CAPITA STATE & LOCAL TAXES	730.520	813.010	880.000	933.740	1010.942	1079.838	1148.734	1217.630	1286.526	1355.422
		10.0%	11.3%	8.2%	6.1%	8.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%
UEYTXR	EFFECTIVE PERS INCOME TAX RATE	12.330	12.780	13.000	13.670	13.670	13.670	12.300	12.300	12.990	12.990
		6.7%	3.6%	1.7%	5.2%	.0%	.0%	-10.0%	.0%	5.6%	.0%
USSTXR	SOCIAL SECURITY TAX RATE.....	11.030	11.040	11.360	11.740	11.630	12.760	12.770	12.740	12.860	13.540
		1.9%	.1%	2.9%	3.3%	-.9%	9.7%	.1%	-.2%	.9%	5.3%

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 15.00 ENERGY RELEVANT AND MISCELLANEOUS SERIES

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ALABAMA ELECTRICITY PRICE INDICES BASED ON TYPICAL BILLS OF SELECTED USERS 1972 = 100										
ACEPIN	COMMERCIAL USER.....	150.719	174.522	184.903	192.825	238.713	246.623	266.052	285.482	304.911	324.340
		-4.7%	15.8%	5.9%	4.3%	23.8%	3.3%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%
AREPIN	RESIDENTIAL USER.....	143.959	147.453	157.205	162.591	196.943	197.962	210.073	222.183	234.294	246.404
		-2.4%	2.4%	6.6%	3.4%	21.1%	.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.2%
AIEPIN	INDUSTRIAL USER.....	156.923	185.258	206.614	216.816	261.239	277.427	301.446	325.465	349.484	373.504
		-5.6%	18.1%	11.5%	4.9%	20.5%	6.2%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%
	US PRICE INDICES BASED ON UNIT PRICES WITHOUT LEGISLATED TAX 1972 = 100										
COALIN	COAL.....	253.696	259.014	292.218	314.397	356.290	395.460	434.890	469.650	509.598	552.918
		1.1%	2.1%	12.8%	7.6%	13.3%	11.0%	10.0%	8.0%	8.5%	8.5%
GASIND	NATURAL GAS.....	311.828	424.731	494.086	615.054	796.774	968.280	1134.409	1324.731	1535.484	2109.677
		30.3%	36.2%	16.3%	24.5%	29.5%	21.5%	17.2%	16.8%	15.9%	37.4%
ARLGP	ALABAMA GASOLINE PRICE IN CENTS/GALLON(72$).....	42.990	42.600	41.130	49.500	62.290	69.540	73.200	76.220	77.640	78.640
		4.1%	-.9%	-3.5%	20.4%	25.8%	11.6%	5.3%	4.1%	1.9%	1.3%
MARIEBI	ALABAMA/USA RELATIVE COST OF ELECTRICITY---INDUSTRIAL USERS	.837	.812	.772	.796	.855	.820	.822	.824	.826	.828
		-4.6%	-3.0%	-4.9%	3.1%	7.4%	-4.1%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.2%
UNGAPC	US NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION IN QUADRILLION CUBIC FEET/YEAR...	19.100	19.160	19.120	19.504	19.289	19.096	18.905	18.697	18.491	18.288
		-.7%	.3%	-.2%	2.0%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-1.1%	-1.1%
UUER	US UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(%).....	7.700	7.000	6.000	5.800	7.100	7.500	7.690	7.640	7.270	7.230
UMORTR	US MORTGAGE RATE(NEW HOUSE)...	8.990	9.010	9.540	10.680	13.630	15.290	16.220	15.870	15.660	15.100
		.8%	.2%	5.9%	11.9%	27.6%	12.2%	6.1%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-3.6%
VNWDUM	VIET NAM WAR DUMMY.....	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

ALABAMA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - CBER/UOA - DATE 07/07/81

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 16.00 CONSTANT ADJUSTMENTS

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	OUTPUT SECTOR										
KMIRSP	RSP MINING	.000	.000	.000	-.015	-.006	-.003	-.001	.000	.001	.002
KCSRSP	RSP CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	.000	.000	.000	-.078	-.030	-.050	-.060	-.070	-.078	-.078
KTRRSP	RSP TRADE	.000	.000	.000	.101	.085	.101	.101	.101	.101	.101
KSVRSP	RSP SERVICE	.000	.000	.000	.000	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003	.003
KFIRSP	RSP FINANCE, INS, REAL ESTATE	.000	.000	.000	.162	.102	.132	.162	.162	.162	.162
KTURSP	RSP TRANS, COMM, PUBLIC UTIL	.000	.000	.000	.083	.040	.050	.050	.050	.050	.050
KSLGRP	RSP STATE AND LOCAL GOVT	.000	.000	.000	.000	-.177	-.211	-.211	-.211	-.211	-.211
	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING										
KFDRSP	RSP FOOD	.000	.000	.000	.000	-.021	-.010	.000	.000	.000	.000
KTXRSP	RSP TEXTILES	.000	.000	.000	-.028	-.049	-.061	-.064	-.065	-.074	-.070
KAPRSP	RSP APPAREL	.000	.000	.000	-.017	-.017	-.017	-.017	-.017	-.017	-.017
KPARSP	RSP PAPER	.000	.000	.000	.000	-.013	-.006	.000	.000	.000	.000
KPTRSP	RSP PRINTING	.000	.000	.000	-.009	-.014	-.014	-.014	-.014	-.014	-.014
KCHRSP	RSP CHEMICAL	.000	.000	.000	.029	.015	.020	.029	.029	.029	.029
KRBRSP	RSP RUBBER	.000	.000	.000	.031	.027	.025	.020	.015	.010	.005
KONRSP	RSP OTHER NONDURABLE	.000	.000	.000	-.002	-.002	-.002	-.002	-.002	-.002	-.002
	DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
KLURSP	RSP LUMBER	.000	.000	.000	.040	.040	-.001	-.001	-.001	-.001	-.001
KFURSP	RSP FURNITURE	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	-.009	-.007	-.005	-.005	-.005
KPMRSP	RSP PRIMARY METALS	.000	.000	.000	.021	.021	-.136	-.118	-.093	-.068	-.068
KFPRSP	RSP FABRICATED METALS	.000	.000	.000	.009	.004	-.043	-.040	-.040	-.040	-.040
KMYRSP	RSP NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	.000	.000	.000	.000	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
KELRSP	RSP ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	.000	.000	.000	.039	.018	.004	.009	.014	.014	.014
KATRSP	RSP ALL TRANSPORTATION	.000	.000	.000	.052	.052	-.025	-.025	-.025	-.025	-.025
KSCRSP	RSP STONE, CLAY, & GLASS	.000	.000	.000	-.016	-.016	-.022	-.022	-.022	-.022	-.022
KODRSP	RSP OTHER DURABLE	.000	.000	.013	.013	.013	.013	.013	.013	.013	.013

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 16.10 CONSTANT ADJUSTMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	EMPLOYMENT SECTOR										
KEPRNF	EMP NONFARM PROPRIETORS'.....	.000	.000	.000	4.900	4.900	4.900	4.900	4.900	4.900	4.900
KWSEDM	EMP DURABLE MFG.....	.000	.000	.000	-.326	6.200	6.200	8.791	10.900	10.820	15.760
KWSENM	EMP NONDURABLE MFG W/S.....	.000	.000	.000	-7.989	-7.989	-7.989	-7.989	-7.989	-7.989	-7.989
KWSEMI	EMP MINING.....	.000	.000	.000	1.710	-.802	-1.436	-1.436	-1.200	-1.000	-.800
KWSECS	EMP CONSTRUCTION W/S.....	.000	.000	.000	-2.824	-1.020	4.939	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000
KWSETR	EMP TRADE W/S.....	.000	.000	.000	6.277	4.909	6.322	.000	.000	.000	.000
KWSEFI	EMP FIN, INS, REAL ESTATE.....	.000	.000	.000	-3.609	-3.609	-3.609	-3.609	-3.609	-3.609	-3.609
KWSETU	EMP TRANS, COMM, PUB UTIL.....	.000	.000	.000	1.283	.600	.800	1.000	1.200	1.200	1.200
	INCOME SECTOR										
KDPY	INC DISPOSABLE PERSONAL	.000	.000	.000	-.928	-.928	-1.230	-1.742	-2.636	-3.089	-4.014
KNFPPY	INC NONFARM PROPRIETORS'.....	.000	.000	.000	.032	.032	.032	.032	.032	.032	.032
KOLPY	INC OTHER LABOR.....	.000	.000	-.062	-.062	-.062	-.062	-.062	-.062	-.062	-.062
KDIRPY	INC DIV, INT, RENT.....	.000	.000	.000	-.121	-.121	-.121	-.121	-.121	-.121	-.121
KTPPY	INC TRANSFER PAYMENTS.....	.000	.000	.000	.165	.165	.165	.165	.165	.165	.165
KPYRAJ	INC RESIDENT'S ADJUSTMENT.....	.000	.000	.000	-.028	-.028	-.028	-.028	-.028	-.028	-.028
	WAGE RATE SECTOR										
KWPASV	W/R SERVICES.....	.000	.000	.000	.460	.460	.460	.460	.460	.460	.460
KWPAFI	W/R FIN, INS, REAL ESTATE.....	.000	.000	.000	.373	.373	.373	.373	.373	.373	.373
KWPATU	W/R TRANS, COMM, PUB UTIL.....	.000	.000	.000	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900

CONTROL SOLUTION -- ASSUMPTIONS (81-85)

TAB. 16.20 CONSTANT ADJUSTMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

LABEL		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	RETAIL TRADE										
KRTFD	RETAIL TRADE,FOOD.....	.000	.000	.000	-.042	-.009	-.134	-.205	-.240	-.240	-.413
KRTGS	RETAIL TRADE,GENERAL STORES...	.000	.000	.000	.045	.047	.020	.010	.000	.000	.000
KRTGM	RETAIL TRADE,GENERAL MERCHNDSE	.000	.000	.000	.191	.187	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
KRTAPP	RETAIL TRADE,APPAREL.....	.000	.000	.000	.022	.000	-.020	-.010	.000	.000	.000
KRTFUR	RETAIL TRADE,FURNITURE.....	.000	.000	.000	.110	.118	.100	.090	.080	.070	.060
KRTAU	RETAIL TRADE,AUTOMOTIVE.....	.000	.000	.000	.034	-.361	-.320	-.652	-.652	-.652	-.652
KRTGAS	RETAIL TRADE,GASOLINE.....	.000	.000	.000	.000	.033	-.068	-.068	-.068	-.068	-.068
KRTLUM	RETAIL TRADE,LUMBER.....	.000	.000	.000	.070	-.045	-.140	-.140	-.140	-.140	-.140
KRTHW	RETAIL TRADE,HARDWARE.....	.000	.000	.000	.000	-.075	-.101	-.101	-.101	-.101	-.101
KRTEPL	RETAIL TRADE,EATING PLACES....	.000	.000	.000	.063	.072	-.011	-.011	-.011	-.011	-.011
KRTDST	RETAIL TRADE,DRUG STORES.....	.000	.000	.000	.052	.100	.060	.050	.040	.030	.020
KRTAOR	RETAIL TRADE,OTHER.....	.000	.000	.000	.060	.050	-.201	-.201	-.201	-.201	-.201
KRTNUC	RETAIL TRADE,NON-RETAIL.....	.000	.000	.000	-.100	-.435	-.897	-.897	-.897	-.897	-.897
	PUBLIC SECTOR										
KPYTX	ALABAMA PERSONAL INCOME TAX...	.000	.000	.000	7.885	11.215	11.250	-20.000	-50.000	-50.000	-50.000
KCYTX	ALABAMA CORPORATE INCOME TAX..	.000	.000	.000	12.859	12.232	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
KSALTX	SALES TAX.....	.000	.000	.000	-6.535	2.429	-.811	-25.000	-25.000	-25.000	-25.000
KSUTX	ALABAMA USE TAX.....	.000	.000	.000	-2.440	.186	.000	-4.000	-4.000	-4.000	-4.000
KUTLTX	UTILITY TAX.....	.000	.000	.000	12.055	8.542	8.000	7.000	6.000	5.000	4.000
KGASTX	GAS TAX.....	.000	.000	.000	2.677	13.131	10.000	9.000	8.000	7.000	6.000
KOTHTX	OTHER TAXES.....	.000	.000	.000	-6.964	10.134	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	ENERGY SECTOR										
K2REPP	ELEC RESIDENTIAL.....	.000	.000	.000	-2.473	.100	-2.200	-2.500	-3.000	-3.200	-3.500
K2CEPP	ELEC COMMERCIAL.....	.000	.000	.000	-.254	.069	.000	-.200	-.200	-.200	-.200
K2IEPP	ELEC INDUSTRIAL.....	.000	.000	.000	-1.200	-2.339	-2.000	-2.500	-3.000	-3.000	-3.000
	MISCELLANEOUS										
KUER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.....	.000	.000	.000	1.624	2.474	3.511	3.000	2.200	2.200	2.200
KGCPC	GASOLINE CONSUMPTION PER CAP..	.000	.000	-27.926	-27.926	-27.926	-27.926	-27.926	-27.926	-27.926	-27.926

APPENDIX

A Review of the 1980 Forecasts

Because of the time required to report and process detailed economic and demographic statistics, most economic measures are not available for analysis immediately following the close of the reporting period. For example, state and county personal income estimates developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) are available for use approximately 16 months after the end of the calendar year. While these delays can be frustrating to the planner, close inspection reveals that given the amount of work required to produce accurate income estimates, 16 months reflects considerable effort on the part of BEA. When the Alabama Econometric Model was solved in June of 1980, BEA estimates were not yet available for 1979. Nor, of course, were other Alabama measures available for calendar year 1980. The following paragraphs review those June 1980 forecasts in light of the more complete information available at this time.

Output

The 1980 report estimated 1979 Real State Product (RSP) to be 19.427 billion 1972 dollars. Using the most recent BEA personal income estimates for 1979, Alabama RSP is estimated to have been $19.692 billion giving an initial estimation error rate of -1.35 percent. Manufacturing in Alabama, a major component of RSP accounting for 30 percent of the total in 1979, was estimated to be $5.665 billion and is now estimated to be $5.920 billion, an error of -4.31 percent. Appendix Table 1 tabulates data and error rates for the balance of the output sector. A quick review of this table reveals the construction slump really began in 1979 and was worse than expected. Most other sectors remained strong with estimated values exceeding forecasted values. A detailed output sector error analysis is available upon request from the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Employment and Income

Preliminary employment estimates for 1979 hold up well when compared with final 1979 estimates which are now available. Appendix Table 2 shows 1979 preliminary estimates compared to the latest 1979 estimates. Mining employment was underestimated while construction was overestimated. With the exception of services which was also high, the remaining sector forecasts were within acceptable planning limits.

Appendix Table 3 shows a comparison of 1979 income estimates to the latest available estimates. The forecast for total personal income was quite close with an initial error of -0.5 percent. Again mining and construction were and overestimated and underestimated respectively. Manufacturing income was also close to the forecasted amount.

Retail Sales

The 1980 recession hit Alabama sooner and harder than expected. It is quite clear that the sharp employment declines in manufacturing and construction have been felt throughout the economy. This is no more apparent than in Alabama retail trade. Measured in real dollars (dollars of constant value uneffected by inflation) Alabama retail sales for 1979 barely held to the 1978

level growing by only .5 percent. The real blow was to follow in 1980 with real sales down by 6.5 percent from 1979. Measured in current dollars, growth from 1979 to 1980 was only 3.0 percent, well below the personal consumption inflation rate of 10.2 percent.

The Alabama Econometric Model did not anticipate this rapid decline in retail activity. Appendix Table 4 shows a 1979 error on total retail sales of 10.4 percent. This poor showing was in large measure the result of estimation errors of 22.0 percent for automotive, 18.0 percent for lumber, and 23.1 percent for hardware. Excluding the effects of these three leaves an average error rate of approximately 5.0 percent.

Public Sector Revenues

Appendix Table 5 tabulates error rates for major tax sources. The principal sources of error were the overestimates of both sales tax and personal income tax. The rapid rise in unemployment was again the major cause. However, an overall error rate of 5.6 percent is not too far out for long term planning. More accurate and timely public sector revenue forecasts for budget planning are available from the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, Tax Revenue Cash Flow Model.

Conclusions

Nineteen hundred and eighty was a rough economic year for the State of Alabama and the nation. The Alabama Econometric Model could hardly have come on line at a more difficult period in Alabama and U.S. economic history. However, overall the model performed well: real state product estimates appear quite good; most sectoral behavior (e.g., manufacturing output) was reasonably estimated; and most importantly there was consistency across sectors in the model's forecasts.

The Alabama Econometric Model is a public and private sector planning tool which can provide insight into the consequences of alternative fiscal policy. For example the model can estimate the statewide impact of alternative gasoline taxes; alternative tax rates; the infusion of new investment or construction capital as well as other state, national, and international events. These impact studies can be of even greater value to planners than simple forecasts of future activity.

TABLE 1
A COMPARISON OF 1980 OUTLOOK OUTPUT FORECASTS WITH CURRENT OUTPUT ESTIMATES
(billions of dollars)

	Preliminary 1979	Final 1979	Percentage Error
Real State Product	19.427	19.692	-1.3
Manufacturing	5.665	5.920	-4.3
Nondurable	2.972	3.084	-3.6
Durable	2.692	2.836	-5.0
Mining	0.258	0.252	2.4
Construction	0.905	0.851	6.3
Trade	3.053	2.986	2.4
Services	1.866	1.859	0.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	2.439	2.553	-4.5
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1.793	1.893	-5.3
Government	2.840	2.832	0.3
State and Local	1.645	1.642	0.2
Federal	1.195	1.191	0.3

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

TABLE 2
A COMPARISON OF 1980 OUTLOOK EMPLOYMENT FORECASTS WITH CURRENT EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
(thousands)

	Preliminary 1979	Final 1979	Percentage Error
Total Employment	1,672	1,659	0.8
Proprietor's Employment	171	176	-2.8
Wage and Salary Employment	1,501	1,483	1.2
Manufacturing	308	368	3.3
Nondurable	195	188	3.7
Durable	185	180	2.8
Mining	15	17	-11.8
Construction	85	75	13.3
Trade	271	276	-1.8
Services	268	257	4.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	58	58	0.0
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	69	71	-2.8

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

TABLE 3
A COMPARISON OF 1980 OUTLOOK INCOME FORECASTS WITH CURRENT INCOME ESTIMATES
(billions of dollars)

	Preliminary 1979	Final 1979	Percentage Error
Total Personal Income	26.133	26.275	-0.5
Nonfarm Proprietor's Income	1.130	1.301	-13.1
Wage and Salary Income	15.208	16.780	-9.4
Manufacturing	4.951	4.987	-0.7
Nondurable	2.283	2.269	0.6
Durable	2.668	2.718	-1.8
Mining	0.294	0.335	-12.2
Construction	1.093	0.973	12.3
Trade	2.553	2.561	-0.3
Service	1.993	2.034	-2.0
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	0.687	0.706	-2.7
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1.149	1.225	-6.2

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

TABLE 4
A COMPARISON OF 1980 OUTLOOK RETAIL FORECASTS WITH CURRENT RETAIL ESTIMATES
(billions of dollars)

	Preliminary 1980	Final 1980	Percentage Error
Total Retail Sales	21.742	19.697	10.4
Food	3.361	3.312	1.5
General Stores	0.293	0.274	6.9
General Merchandise	2.166	2.000	8.3
Apparel	0.503	0.461	9.1
Furniture	0.533	0.512	4.1
Automotive	2.893	2.371	22.0
Gasoline	1.439	1.320	9.0
Lumber	1.042	0.877	18.8
Hardware	0.475	0.386	23.1
Eating Places	1.018	0.969	5.1
Drug Stores	0.446	0.471	-5.3
All Other	2.460	2.271	8.3

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

TABLE 5
A COMPARISON OF 1980 OUTLOOK TAX FORECASTS WITH CURRENT TAX ESTIMATES
(millions of dollars)

	Preliminary 1980	Final 1980	Percentage Error
Total Tax Collections	1,999.684	1,894.031	5.6
Individual Income Tax	429.719	399.809	7.5
Corporate Income Tax	100.110	95.647	4.7
Sales Tax	560.623	516.855	8.5
Use Tax	65.246	60.234	8.3
Utility Tax	108.084	104.933	3.0
Gasoline Tax	148.134	145.159	2.0
Other Taxes	387.935	371.394	2.9

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

SECTION DEFINITIONS

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHING

This division includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services.

The classification of agricultural production covers establishments (farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, hatcheries, etc.) primarily engaged in the production of crops, plants, vines, or trees (excluding forestry operations); and the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock for the sale of livestock or livestock products (including serums), for livestock increase, or for value increase. Livestock as used here includes cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry. Also included are animal specialties such as horses, rabbits, bees, pets, fur-bearing animals in captivity and fish in captivity. Agricultural production also includes establishments primarily engaged in the operation of sod farms, mushroom cellars, cranberry bogs, poultry hatcheries, and establishments engaged in the production of bulbs, flower seeds, and vegetable seeds.

Farms are the establishment units generally used for the purpose of industrial classification of agricultural production. A farm may consist of a single tract of land, or a number of separate tracts which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farmer and another rented by him. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm.

The classification of agricultural services includes establishments primarily engaged in supplying soil preparation services, crop services, landscape and horticultural services, veterinary and other animal services, and farm labor and management services.

The classification of forestry covers establishments primarily engaged in the operation of timber tracts, tree farms, forest nurseries, the gathering of forest products, or in performing forestry services.

The classification of fishing, hunting, and trapping covers establishments primarily engaged in commercial fishing (including shellfish and marine products); operating fish hatcheries, and fish and game preserves; and commercial hunting and trapping.

CONSTRUCTION

This division includes establishments (or kind-of-activity units) primarily engaged in construction. The term "construction" includes new work, additions, alterations, and repairs. Construction activities are generally administered or managed from a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different sites which may be dispersed geographically. If a company has more than one relatively fixed place of business from which it undertakes or manages construction activities, and for which separate data on the number of employees, payroll, receipts and other establishment-type records are maintained, then each such place of business is considered a separate construction establishment. Each legal entity is considered a separate establishment, even where two or more legal entities carry out construction activities from the same place of business.

Three broad types of construction activity are covered: (1) building construction by general contractors or by operative builders, (2) other construction by general

contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors. Operative builders who build on their own account for resale are classified in this division.

General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings and other projects of a similar character. General contractors in fields other than buildings, often referred to as heavy construction contractors, are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges and tunnels, docks and piers, dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; heavy industrial facilities; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.

Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work and carpentry.

General contractors in both the building field and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors under subcontracts, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing division includes establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These establishments are usually described as plants, factories, or mills, and characteristically use power driven machines and materials handling equipment. Establishments engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing if the new product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. Also included is the blending of materials such as lubricating oils, plastics, resins, or liquors.

The materials processed by manufacturing establishments include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be "finished" in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be "semifinished" to become a raw material for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing.

The regular factories perform all of the usual manufacturing functions within their own plant; the contract factories manufacture apparel from materials owned by others; and apparel jobbers perform the entrepreneurial functions of a manufacturing company, such as buying raw materials, designing and preparing samples, arranging for the manufacture of the garments from their materials, and selling of the finished apparel.

Paper and Allied Products. This major group includes the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibers, and from rags; the manufacture of paper and paperboard; and the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted products, such as paper coated off the paper machine, paper bags, paper boxes, and envelopes.

Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries. This major group includes establishments engaged in printing by one or more of the common processes, such as letterpress, lithography, gravure, or screen; and those establishments which perform services for the printing trade, such as bookbinding, typesetting, engraving, photoengraving, and electrotyping. This major group also includes establishments engaged in publishing newspapers, books, and periodicals, regardless of whether or not they do their own printing.

Chemicals and Allied Products. This major group includes establishments producing basic chemicals, and establishments manufacturing products by

predominantly chemical processes. Establishments classified in this major group manufacture three general classes of products: (1) basic chemicals such as acids, alkalies, salts, and organic chemicals; (2) chemical products to be used in further manufacture such as synthetic fibers, plastics materials, dry colors, and pigments; (3) finished chemical products to be used for ultimate consumption, such as drugs, cosmetics, and soaps; or to be used as materials or supplies in other industries, such as paints, fertilizers, and explosives.

Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products. This major group includes establishments manufacturing from natural, synthetic, or reclaimed rubber, gutta percha, balata, or gutta siak, rubber products such as tires, rubber footwear, mechanical rubber goods, heels and soles, flooring, and rubber sundries.

Nondurable Goods

Nondurable goods are items which generally last for only a short time (three years or less). Food, beverages, clothing, shoes, and gasoline are common examples.

Because of the nature of nondurable goods, these are generally purchased when needed, and expenditures grow approximately in line with population growth.

Personal consumption expenditures for food and beverages comprise about one-half of the expenditures of nondurable goods, while clothing and shoes account for almost one-fifth.

Food and Kindred Products. This major group includes establishments manufacturing or processing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products, such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, vegetable and animal fats and oils, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.

Textile Mill Products. This major group includes establishments engaged in performing any of the following operations: (1) preparation of fiber and subsequent manufacturing of yarn, thread, braids, twine, and cordage; (2) manufacturing broad woven fabric, narrow woven fabric, knit fabric, and carpets and rugs from yarn; (3) dyeing and finishing fiber, yarn, fabric, and knit apparel; (4) coating, waterproofing, or otherwise treating fabric; (5) the integrated manufacture of knit apparel and other finished articles from yarn; and (6) the manufacture of felt goods, lace goods, nonwoven fabrics, and miscellaneous textiles.

This classification makes no distinction between the two types of organizations which operate in the textile industry: (1) the "integrated" mill which purchases materials, produces textiles and related articles within the establishment, and sells the finished products; and (2) the "contract" or "commission" mill which processes materials owned by others.

Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials. This major group, known as the cutting-up and needle trades, includes establishments producing clothing and fabricating products by cutting and sewing purchased woven or knit textile fabrics and related materials such as leather, rubberized fabrics, plastics and furs.

Included in the apparel industries are three types of establishments: (1) the "regular" or inside factories, (2) contract factories, and (3) apparel jobbers.

Durable Goods

Durable goods are items with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Automobiles, furniture, household appliances, and mobile homes are common

examples.

Because of their nature, durable goods expenditures are generally postponable. As a consequence, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures.

Automobiles and parts, and furniture and household goods account for approximately 80 to 85 percent of expenditures on durable goods.

Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture. This major group includes logging camps engaged in cutting timber and pulpwood; merchant sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, cooperage stock mills, planing mills, and plywood mills and veneer mills engaged in producing lumber and wood basic materials; and establishments engaged in manufacturing finished articles made entirely or mainly of wood or wood substitutes.

Furniture and Fixtures. This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing household, office, public building, and restaurant furniture; and office and store fixtures.

Primary Metal Industries. This major group includes establishments engaged in the smelting and refining of ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap; in the rolling, drawing, and alloying of ferrous and nonferrous metals; in the manufacture of castings and other basic products of ferrous and nonferrous metals; and in the manufacture of nails, spikes, and insulated wire and cable. This group also includes the production of coke.

Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment. This major group includes establishments engaged in fabricating ferrous and nonferrous metal products such as metal cans, tinware, hand tools, cutlery, general hardware, nonelectric heating apparatus, fabricated structural metal products, metal forgings, metal stampings, ordnance (except vehicles and guided missiles), and a variety of metal and wire products not elsewhere classified.

Machinery, Except Electrical. This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery and equipment, other than electrical equipment and transportation equipment. Machines powered by built-in or detachable motors ordinarily are included in this major group, with the exception of electrical household appliances. Portable tools, both electric and pneumatic powered, are included in this major group.

Electrical and Electronic Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies. This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery, apparatus, and supplies for the generation, storage, transmission, transformation and utilization of electrical energy.

Transportation Equipment. This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing equipment for transportation, by land, air, and water, excluding motor vehicles. Important products produced by establishments classified in this major group include aircraft, guided missiles and space vehicles, ships, boats, railroad equipment, and miscellaneous transportation equipment such as motorcycles, bicycles, and snowmobiles.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing or assembling complete passenger automobiles, trucks, commercial cars and buses, and special purpose motor vehicles.

Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products. This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing flat glass and other glass products, cement, structural clay products, pottery, concrete and gypsum products, cut stone, abrasive and asbestos products, etc. from materials taken principally from the earth in the form of stone, clay, and sand.

Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical,

and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks. This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing instruments (including professional and scientific) for measuring, testing, analyzing, and controlling, and their associated sensors and accessories; optical instruments and lenses; surveying and drafting instruments; surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment and supplies; ophthalmic goods, photographic equipment and supplies; and watches and clocks.

MINING

This division includes all establishments primarily engaed in mining. Mining is used here in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term "mining" is also used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operation, milling (crushing, screening, washing, flotation, etc.), and other preparation customarily done at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

Exploration and development of mineral properties are included. Services performed on a contract, fee, or similar basis in the development or operation of mineral properties are classified separately but within this division. Establishments which have complete responsibility for operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells for others on a contract, fee, or similar basis are classified according to the product mined rather than as mineral services.

Mining operations are classified, by industry, on the basis of the principal mineral produced, or, if there is no production, on the basis of the principal mineral for which exploration or development work is in process; the mining of culm banks, ore dumps, and tailing piles is classified as mining according to the principal mineral product derived.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

This division includes establishments operating primarily in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate. Finance includes banks and trust companies, credit agencies other than banks, holding (but not predominantly operating) companies, other investment companies, brokers and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, and security and commodity exchanges. Insurance covers carriers of all types of insurance, and insurance agents and brokers. Real estate includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers of real estate.

In most cases, establishments included in this division are primarily engaged in specialized activities in either the finance, insurance, or real estate fields, and can therefore be classified in one of the major groups provided for these activities. However, there are some small establishments which are regularly engaged in some combination of finance, insurance, real estate, and law, no one of which is the principal activity.

SERVICES

This division includes establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. Hotels and other lodging places; establishments providing personal, business, repair, and amusement services; health, legal, engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations; and other miscellaneous services are included.

Establishments which provide specialized services closely allied to

agriculture, mining, transportation, etc., are classified in their respective divisions.

TRADE

Wholesale Trade

This division includes establishments or places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, or professional business users; or to other wholesalers; or establishments acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies.

The principal types of establishments included are: (1) merchant wholesalers—wholesalers who take title to the goods they sell, such as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, voluntary group wholesalers, exporters, importers, cash-and-carry wholesalers, drop shippers, wagon distributors, retailer cooperative warehouses, terminal elevators, and cooperative buying associations; (2) sales branches and sales offices (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products; (3) agents, merchandise or commodity brokers, and commission merchants; (4) petroleum bulk marketing of farm products. Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of used products are classified on the basis of the products sold.

Establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to contractors are included in Wholesale Trade, with the exception of lumber yards and paint, glass, and wallpaper stores. These exceptions are classified in Retail Trade if they sell to the general public, even if a higher proportion of their sales is made to contractors.

The chief functions of establishments included in Wholesale Trade are selling goods to trading establishments, or to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, and professional business users; and bringing buyer and seller together. In addition to selling, functions frequently performed by wholesale establishments include maintaining inventories of goods; extending credit; physically assembling, sorting, and grading goods in large lots; breaking bulk and redistribution in smaller lots; delivery; refrigeration; and various types of promotion, such as advertising and label designing.

Retail Trade

This division includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption, and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. In general, retail establishments are classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold (groceries, hardware, etc.), or the usual trade designation (drug store, cigar store, etc.). Some of the important characteristics of retail trade establishments are: the establishment is usually a place of business and is engaged in activities to attract the general public to buy; the establishment buys or receives merchandise as well as sells; the establishment may process its products, but such processing is incidental or subordinate to selling; the establishment is considered as retail in the trade; and the establishment sells to customers for personal or household use. Not all of these characteristics need be present and some are modified by trade practice.

For the most part, establishments engaged in retail trade sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption. Exceptions to this general rule are made necessary by trade practices. For example, lumber yards and paint, glass and wallpaper stores are included in Retail Trade if they sell to

the general public, even if a higher proportion of their sales is made to contractors. However, establishments that sell exclusively to business establishments, institutional and industrial users, or contractors are classified in Wholesale Trade.

Establishments engaged in selling to the general public from displayed merchandise products such as typewriters, stationery, or gasoline are classified in Retail Trade. However, establishments that sell these products only to institutional or industrial users and establishments that sell similar merchandise for use exclusively by business establishments are classified in Wholesale Trade.

Buying of goods for resale to the consumer is a characteristic of retail trade establishments that particularly distinguishes them from the agricultural and extractive industries. For example, farmers who sell only their own produce at or from the point of production are not classified as retailers.

Processing incidental to or subordinate to selling often is conducted at retail stores. For example, restaurants prepare meals, and meat markets cut meat. Retail establishments of manufacturing concerns are included in Retail Trade.

Chain store warehouses are considered auxiliary to the retail establishment served and are classified on the basis of the activity carried on by such retail stores.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES

This division includes establishments providing to the general public or to other business enterprises passenger and freight transportation, communication services, electricity, gas, steam, water or sanitary services, and the U.S. Postal Service.

For many of the industries in this division, the establishments have activities, workers, and physical facilities distributed over an extensive geographic area. For this division, the establishment is represented by a relatively permanent office, shop, station, terminal, warehouse, etc. which is either (1) directly responsible for supervising such activities, or (2) the base from which personnel operate to carry out these activities. Many of the industries are engaged in various related activities. For example, establishments concerned with supplying electric energy, including the generating station, the network or system of transmission and distribution facilities, as well as maintenance, repair, and meter reading are all classified in the same electric services industry.

Those establishments which perform such activities as maintenance and repair of the physical facilities, and repair of railroad cars and engines are classified as Construction or Manufacturing if they serve other companies, but are included here if they do not. Separate industries are included in this division for terminal and maintenance services, where they are important, but otherwise these activities are included with the industries which they serve. Locations engaged in activities such as sales of electric applicances to household consumers, or in manufacturing ice are classified in Retail Trade and Manufacturing, respectively, if separate records are available.

The establishments classified in this division furnish services to the general public or to other business enterprises; establishments which furnish similar services only to other establishments of the same enterprise are classified as auxiliary to the establishments or units of the enterprise which they serve. However, separate establishments primarily engaged in long-distance hauling,

stevedoring, water transportation or pipe line transportation are classified according to their activity and not as auxiliaries, even though they serve only establishments of the same company.

Alternative Solution

See control solution.

Behavioral Equations

Behavioral equations seek to explain the behavior of variables of interest (e.g., Alabama unemployment). Using statistical methods, the researcher tries to determine the relationship between unemployment and those variables which are thought to cause or determine the level of unemployment.

Control Solution

Many external or exogenous variables influence the level of economic activity in the Alabama regional economy. As economists study the economic outlook, estimates (good guesses) must be made concerning these future exogenous events—e.g., will industry continue to invest the same amount of capital as in years past; will the government raise or lower tax rates; will energy prices (the price of crude oil) rise as rapidly as in the past years; and many more. For almost every exogenous variable in the model there are several possible ways in which it might behave in coming years—but one pattern of behavior must be selected as the *most likely*. When these decisions have been made for all the model's exogenous variables, the researcher can then insert them into the model's equations and solve the model to forecast the level of activity of the endogenous variables in future years. This solution, using the most likely *scenario* is called the control solution.

Because of the uncertainity which often surrounds these *exogenous assumptions* the model is often solved using alternative scenarios which then produce alternative solutions. The decision of which one is *right* must be left up to the users of the model output for only they are accountable for the decisions they must make.

Current Dollars

An economic statistic or series which is given in current dollars uses the dollars of each year indicated, without correction for changes in purchasing power of money. For example, when Gross State Product is given in current dollars it shows the actual amount of goods and services produced in the indicated year; if identical quantities of goods and services were produced in two succeeding years but prices went up ten percent in the second year, GSP in current dollars would be ten percent higher in the second year. See real dollars.

Definitional Equation

See identity.

Deflator

A factor by which a figure in current dollars is related to the same figure in constant (or real) dollars (of a stated period). Probably the best known deflator is the U.S. implicit price deflator; it is obtained by taking each component of Gross National Product, in as much detail as possible, and deflating it from current data. Once deflated, the components are aggregated to obtain GNP in constant dollars, then the aggregate GNP deflator is found by dividing constant dollar GNP (of an identified base year) into GNP in current dollars.

Dividends

Dividends are all cash dividend disbursements by corporations organized for profit to persons.

Econometric Model

An econometric model is a complete system or set of mathematical equations. The system can be as broad or as narrow as the problem under study—e.g., a regional model of the State of Alabama or a national model of the United States.

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The equations are called structural equations because they show the basic structure of the economic system being studied.

Econometrics

Econometrics is the mathematical formulation of economic theories and the use of statistical procedures to measure the theoretical relationships. It is primarily concerned with quantitative predictions and measurement.

Employment

Employment estimates appearing in this publication are those prepared by the Regional Economic Measurement Division of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. These estimates are generally comparable in quality to BEA's estimates of labor and proprietors' income, but they are measured only in terms of place-of-work and contain no residence adjustment. It should be noted, however, that the series measures the number of jobs, not the number of people (for example, a person who works in two places of employment is counted twice).

The series measures the number of jobs held by full- and part-time wage and salary employees, plus the number of proprietors of unincorporated businesses (such as farmers, independent professional practitioners, nonfarm business entrepreneurs, and other self-employed persons). Nonfarm proprietors are "active proprietors" or those who spend more than one-half of the work week associated with either a sole proprietorship or partnership. Farm proprietors are those who own and operate farms, regardless of whether or not they earn more money on off-farm jobs.

The bulk of the employment estimates (approximately 75 percent) are based on data provided by the State Employment Security agency from administrative records, or ES-202 reports, of the State Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, usually referred to as "covered" employment or workers covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law. Several minor components of the "covered" industries, however, remain outside the scope of the State UI laws and are based on data from other sources such as the Civil Service Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Railroad Retirement Board.

The "noncovered" segments are based on data from such sources as the Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) program, censuses, and selected professional associations. Selected industries considered "noncovered" prior to 1972, because of incomplete coverage or exclusion from coverage, have since been improved or included under the provisions of the new 1972 UI law. Limitations still exist in some industries, however, due to the exemptions or partial coverage.

BEA Versus BLS Employment Estimates. Conceptually, both the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) employment series are a count of jobs rather than persons; i.e., a person employed by more than one establishment is counted at each place of employment. The annual series, for all practical purposes, are the same for the "covered" industries as they are both based on ES-202 reports. The principal difference between the two series is in the "uncovered" estimates, even though both use basically the same data sources.

One limitation of the BLS employment series is that it includes only *nonfarm* establishments and also excludes domestic workers employed by households, the military, and all proprietors and self-employed persons.

Endogenous Variables

The endogenous variables are those which are explained (forecasted) by the model. They often determine the level of other variables in the model and are, in turn, determined by other variables.

Exogenous Assumptions

See control solution.

Exogenous Variables

The exogenous variables are not explained (forecasted) by the model, but rather are determined by forces outside the model. For example the level of activity in the U.S. as a whole is not directly determined in Alabama. Output in U.S. industries does, however, greatly influence the level of economic activity in Alabama. Therefore, many of the Alabama equations will use U.S. variables as exogenous determinants to help explain the behavior of Alabama economic activity.

Identity

Truisms or identities that must hold in all instances by definition are called definitional equations or identities. Identities are used to sum the components computed in behavioral equations or other identities. For example, manufacturing output = nondurable output + durable output is an identity. Manufacturing output is by definition equal to the sum of the two parts.

Model

See econometric model.

Nominal

See current dollars.

Other Labor Income

Other labor income includes employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds and directors fees.

Output

Any good or service produced by a business; an end-product. Also, the total value of such goods or services, for an individual, firm, industry, nation, etc.

Per Capita

Per person. The total quantity of the variable of interest (e.g., personal income) is divided by population so that the influences of changes in population on the variable are taken into account. Per capita measures are also necessary when making economic comparisons between regions where the populations differ greatly—e.g., Alabama versus U.S.

Private Sector

Also, private enterprise. All economic activities that are independent of government control (or outside the so-called public sector), carried on principally for profit but also including nonprofit organizations directed at satisfying private needs, such as private hospitals and private schools. Included are enterprises owned individually or by groups (such as stockholders) as well as the self-employed.

Proprietors' Income

Proprietors' income is the monetary income and income in kind of sole proprietorships and partnerships including the independent professions, and of producers' cooperatives. Interest and dividend income received by proprietors, and rental incomes received by persons who are not primarily engaged in the real estate business are excluded. Also included is the inventory valuation adjustment.

Public Sector

In general usage, all economic activities—mostly services—that are carried out directly by government agencies (or outside the private sector), largely for the public benefit rather than for profit. Included is the entire machinery of government offices and agencies on the local, state, and national levels, and all the various enterprises they support (police and fire protection, military payrolls, highway maintenance, public education, etc.).

Real Dollars

A real measure is one where the economic measurement has been adjusted to take into account purchasing power. For example, when Gross State Product is given in real dollars it will not show any increase which resulted only from rising prices; if identical quantities of goods and services were produced in two succeeding years but prices went up ten percent in the second year, GSP in real dollars would be the same in the second year—showing no real increase.

Rental Income of Persons

Rental income of persons is the monetary income of persons from the rental of real property, except the income of persons primarily engaged in the real estate business; the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings; and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources.

Per Capita Income

Per capita is the total personal income within a geographical area divided by the number of residents in that area.

Personal Contributions for Social Insurance

Personal contributions for social insurance includes payments by employees, self-employed, and other individuals who participate in the following programs: federal old age survivors, disability and hospital insurance; supplementary medical insurance; state unemployment insurance; railroad retirement insurance; government retirement; and veterans life insurance.

Personal Income

Personal income is income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from transfer payments from government and business and from government interest which is treated like a transfer payment. Persons consist of individuals, nonprofit institutions, private noninsured welfare funds and private trust funds. Proprietors' income is treated in its entirety as received by individuals. Personal income then is computed as the sum of (1) wage and salary disbursements, (2) other labor income, (3) proprietors' income, (4) rental income of persons, (5) dividends, (6) personal interest income, (7) transfer payments less, (8) personal contributions for social insurance. The above are described in turn.

Personal Interest Income

Personal interest income is the interest income of persons from all sources, both monetary and imputed. Imputed interest is equal to the value of financial services received by persons without explicit payment plus property income withheld by life insurance companies and mutual financial intermediaries on account of persons.

Price Index

The ratio of one price (or combination of prices) to the price of the same item (or combination of items) at a different time. This measure of changing prices is an important means of evaluating the general state of the economy. The U.S. government compiles indexes such as the wholesale price index, farm price index, implicit price deflator, and many others.

Residence Adjustment

To measure personal income on a state and county basis, criteria for allocating income to these areas must be established. In the case of wages and salaries, other labor and proprietors' income less personal contributions for social insurance, the relevant criteria seems to be place of work of income recipients and place of residence. The difference between the two is the net flow of commuter earnings across state and county lines. For rental income, dividends, personal interest and transfer payments the distinction between

place of work and residence cannot be applied. Therefore, area earnings on a place-of-work basis minus the earnings of persons who work in the given area but reside in another area, plus the earnings of persons who reside in the given area but work in another area, will result in area earnings on a residence basis.

Scenario

See control solution.

Sector

A large portion of the economy which is separately identifiable by its characteristics. Usually three sectors are recognized—consumer, industrial, and government—but sometimes a subgrouping or industry (such as transportation) is referred to as an industrial sector.

Solution

The use of the word solution in the context of econometric modeling refers to the solving of all of the model's equations for each of a specific number of years. Values for those economic variables which appear to the right of the equal sign are inserted into the equations and used to compute the value of the variable on the left hand side of the equal sign.

Solve

See solution and control solution.

Transfer Payments to Persons

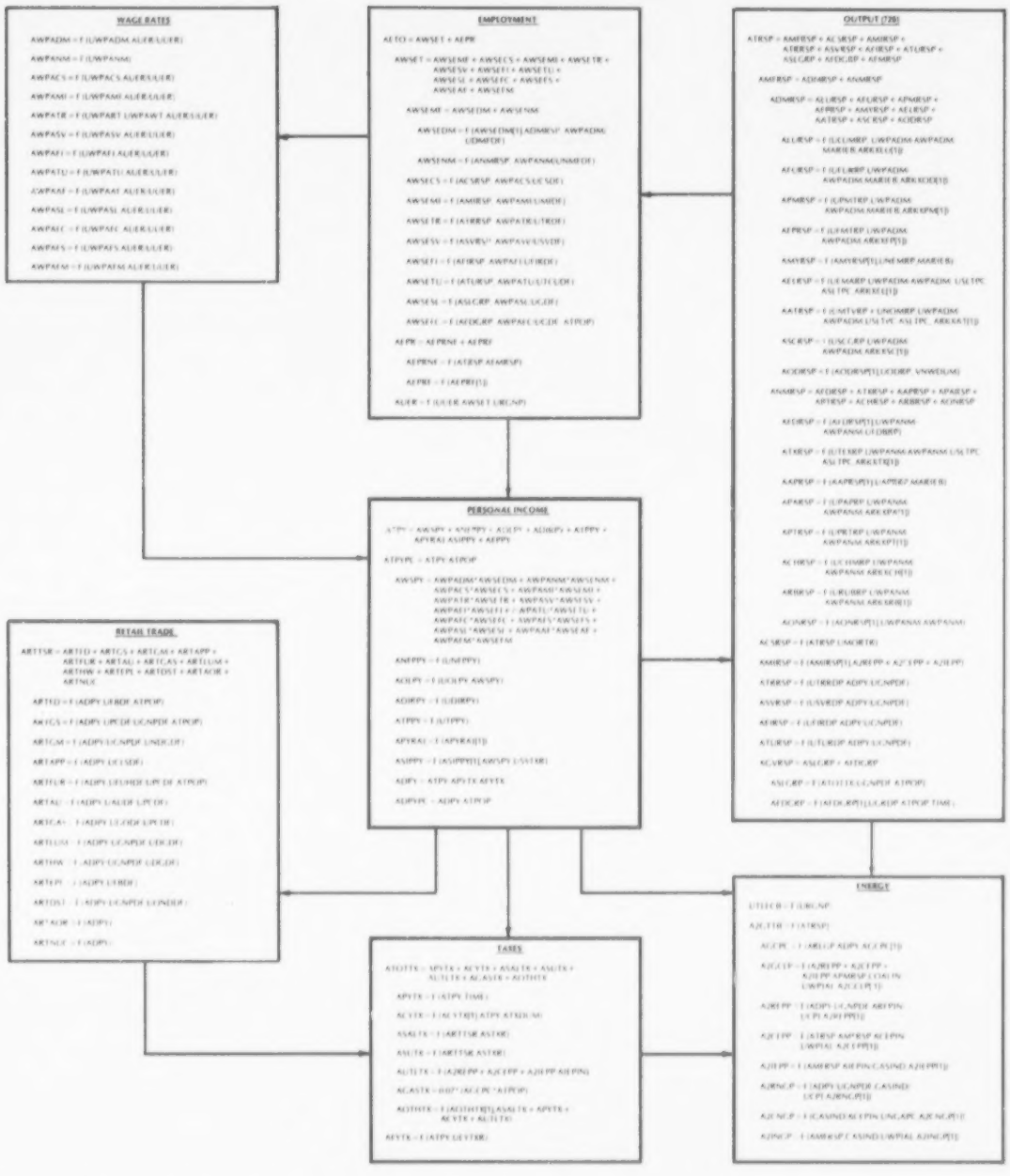
Transfer payments to persons are income payments to persons, generally in monetary form, for which they do not render current services. It consists of business transfer payments and government transfer payments. Government transfer payments include payments under the following programs: Federal old-age survivors, disability, and hospital insurance; supplementary medical insurance; state unemployment insurance; railroad retirement and employment insurance; government retirement; workman's compensation; veterans, including veterans life insurance; food stamps, black lung; supplemental security income and direct relief. Government payments to nonprofit institutions, other than for work under research and development contracts are also included.

Wage and Salary Disbursements

Wage and salary disbursements consist of monetary remuneration of employees, including the compensation of corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; and receipts in kind that represent income to recipients. It consists of these items only when paid rather than when earned.

THE ALABAMA ECONOMY

AN ECONOMETRIC MODEL OF ALABAMA*


WAGE RATES
AWPADM = F (UWPADM, ALER/ULER)
AWPANM = F (UWPANM)
AWPACS = F (UWPACS, ALER/ULER)
AWPAMI = F (UWPAMI, ALER/ULER)
AWPATR = F (UWPART, UWPAWT, ALER/ULER)
AWPASV = F (UWPASV, ALER/ULER)
AWPATI = F (UWPATI, ALER/ULER)
AWPATU = F (UWPATU, ALER/ULER)
AWPAAF = F (UWPAAF, ALER/ULER)
AWPASL = F (UWPASL, ALER/ULER)
AWPAEC = F (UWPAEC, ALER/ULER)
AWPAFS = F (UWPAFS, ALER/ULER)
AWPAFM = F (UWPAFM, ALER/ULER)
EMPLOYMENT
AETO = AWSET + AEPR
AWSET = AWSEME + AWSECS + AWSEMI + AWSETR + AWSESV + AWSEFI + AWSETU + AWSESL + AWSEFC + AWSEFS + AWSEAF + AWSEFM
AWSEME = AWSEDM + AWSENM
AWSEDM = F (AWSEDME[1], ADMESP, AWPADM, UDMEDF)
AWSENM = F (ANMESP, AWPANM, UNMEDF)
AWSECS = F (ACSESP, AWPACS, UCSEDF)
AWSEMI = F (AMIESP, AWPAMI, UMIEDF)
AWSETR = F (ATRESP, AWPATR, UTREDF)
AWSESV = F (ASVESP, AWPASV, USVEDF)
AWSEFI = F (AFIESP, AWPAFI, UFIEDF)
AWSETU = F (ATUESP, AWPATU, UTUEDF)
AWSESL = F (ASLCRP, AWPASL, UCRDF)
AWSEFC = F (AEDCRP, AWPAEC, UCRDF, ATPOP)
AEPR = AEPRNF + AEPRI
AEPRNF = F (ATRSP, AEMRSP)
AEPRI = F (AEPRI[1])
ALER = F (ULER, AWSET, LABGAP)
OUTPUT (72G)
ATRSP = AMFRSP + ACSRSP + AMIRSP + ATRERSP + ASVRSP + AFIRSP + ATURSP + ASLCRP + AEDCRP + AEMRSP
AMFRSP = ADMRSP + ANMRSP
ADMRSP = ALURSP + AFURSP + APMRSP + APRRSP + AMYRSP + AELRSP + AATRSP + ASCRSP + ACORSP
ALURSP = F (LCLUMRP, UWPADM, AWPADM, MARIEB, ARKREL(1))
AFURSP = F (UFLRP, UWPADM, AWPADM, MARIEB, ARKRCOD(1))
APMRSP = F (UPNTRP, UWPADM, AWPADM, MARIEB, ARKRPM(1))
AEPRSP = F (UPMTRP, UWPADM, AWPADM, ARKREP(1))
AMYRSP = F (AMYRSP(1), LINEMRP, MARIEB)
AELRSP = F (LELMARP, UWPADM, AWPADM, USLTPC, ASLTPC, ARKELE(1))
AATRSP = F (UMTVRP + UNOMRP, UWPADM, AWPADM, USLTPC, ASLTPC, ARKRAT(1))
ASCRSP = F (USCCRP, UWPADM, AWPADM, ARKRSC(1))
ACORSP = F (ACORSP(1), LCORP, VWWEIUM)
ANMRSP = AFORSP + ATRRSP + AAPRSP + APARSP + ARTRSP + ACHRSP + ARBRSP + ACNRSP
AFORSP = F (AFORSP(1), UWPANM, AWPANM, UFORP)
ATRRSP = F (UTERRP, UWPANM, AWPANM, USLTPC, ASLTPC, ARKLET(1))
AAPRSP = F (AAPRSP(1), LAPRP, MARIEB)
APARSP = F (UPAPRP, UWPANM, AWPANM, ARKEPAT)
APTRSP = F (UPRTRP, UWPANM, AWPANM, ARKEPT(1))
ACHRSP = F (UCHMRP, UWPANM, AWPANM, ARKECHE(1))
ARBRSP = F (URUBRP, UWPANM, AWPANM, ARKERR(1))
ACONRSP = F (ACONRSP(1), UWPANM, AWPANM)
ACSRSP = F (ATRSP, UNOMTR)
AMIRSP = F (AMIRSP(1), AJRECPP + AJCTPP + AJILPP)
ATRERSP = F (UTRERDP, ADPY, UCNPDF)
ASVRSP = F (USVRDP, ADPY, UCNPDF)
AFIRSP = F (UFIRDP, ADPY, UCNPDF)
ATURSP = F (UTURDP, ADPY, UCNPDF)
ASLCRP = ASLCRP + ATDCRP
ASLCRP = F (ATOTTR, UCNPDF, ATPOP)
AEDCRP = F (AEDCRP(1), UCRDP, ATPOP, TIME)
PERSONAL INCOME
ATPY = AWSPY + ANFPPY + AGEPY + ADIRPY + AIPPY + APYRAI + ASIPPY + AEPPY
ATPYPC = ATPY / ATPOP
AWSPY = AWPADM*AWSEDM + AWPANM*AWSENM + AWPACS*AWSECS + AWPAMI*AWSEMI + AWPATR*AWSETR + AWPASV*AWSESV + AWPAFI*AWSEFI + APATU*AWSETU + AWPAEC*AWSEEC + AWPAFS*AWSEFS + AWPASL*AWSESL + AWPAAF*AWSEAF + AWPAFM*AWSEFM
ANFPPY = F (UNFPPY)
AGIPY = F (UGOVPY, AWSPY)
ADIRPY = F (UDIRPY)
AIPPY = F (UIPPY)
APYRAI = F (APYRAI[1])
ASIPPY = F (ASIPPY[1], AWSPY, USVTXR)
ADPY = ATPY / APYTX
ADPYPC = ADPY / ATPOP
ENERGY
UTECB = F (UECNP)
AJCTTR = F (ATRSP)
AJCTPC = F (AJRECP, ADPY, ACCPC[1])
AJCCP = F (AJRECPP + AJCTPP + AJILPP, AMFRSP, UCSCP, UWPAM, AJCCP[1])
AJRECPP = F (ADPY, UCNPDF, ARTPIN, UCPI, AJRECPP[1])
AJCTPP = F (ATRSP, AMFRSP, ACEPIN, UWPAM, AJCTPP[1])
AJILPP = F (AMFRSP, AIEPIN, CASIND, AJILPP[1])
AJRNCP = F (ADPY, UCNPDF, CASIND, UCPI, AJRNCP[1])
AJCNCP = F (ANFRSP, CASIND, UWPAM, AJRNCP[1])
TAXES
ATOTTX = SPYTX + AEYTX + ASALTX + ASUTX + AUTLTX + AEASTX + AOTHTX
APYTX = F (ATPY, TIME)
AEYTX = F (ACSTXR[1], ATPY, ATREDUM)
ASALTX = F (ARTTSR, ASTXR)
ASUTX = F (ARTTSR, ASTXR)
AUTLTX = F (AJRECPP + AJCTPP + AJILPP, AEPING)
AEASTX = 0.07 * (ACCPC * ATPOP)
AOTHTX = F (AOTHTR[1], ASALTX + APYTX + AEYTX + AUTLTX)
AEYTX = F (ATPY, UEYTXR)

a The Alabama Econometric Model is a planning and analysis tool for policy and decision makers in both the public and private sectors of the State of Alabama. A mathematical representation of the State's economy, the model can provide consistent forecasts of key State economic indicators under a variety of conditions.

Linked to the national economy, the model incorporates forecasts of national economic activity. In this way, it is able to estimate the local impact of national and international events. In addition, the model has the capability of creating special forecasts estimating the impact of actual or proposed state legislative changes concerning items such as tax rates. Variables such as tax rates are known as policy variables and can be manipulated within the model to determine their estimated effect on selected variables (sales tax receipts for example) as well as on the economy as a whole.

Whether the model is used by government as an aid in policy planning or by business and industry simply to forecast economic activity, the Alabama Econometric Model offers decision makers insight into the future.

The preparation of this chart was partially funded by a Title I grant from the Economic Development Administration, United States Department of Commerce, administered by the Alabama Office of State Planning and Federal Programs.

GLOSSARY OF VARIABLES

ALABAMA

1 AAPRSP Real State Product -- Apparel and Other Textile Products
2 AATRSP Real State Product -- All Transportation Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Nonautomotive Transportation Equipment)
3 ACEPIN Electricity Price Index -- Commercial
4 ACHRSP Real State Product -- Chemicals and Allied Products
5 ACSCSP Gross State Product -- Contract Construction
6 ACSRSP Real State Product -- Contract Construction
7 ACYTX Income Tax Receipts -- Corporate
8 ADIRPY Personal Income -- Dividends, Interest and Rent
9 ADMGSP Gross State Product -- Durable Manufactured Goods
10 ADMRSP Real State Product -- Durable Manufactured Goods
11 ADPY Disposable Personal Income
12 AELRSP Real State Product -- Electrical Equipment and Supplies
13 AEPR Employment -- Proprietors
14 AEPRF Employment -- Farm Proprietors
15 AEPRNF Employment -- Nonfarm Proprietors
16 AETO Employment -- Total
17 AFDGGP Gross State Product -- Federal Government
18 AFDGRP Real State Product -- Federal Government
19 AFDRSP Real State Product -- Food
20 AFICSP Gross State Product -- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
21 AFIRSP Real State Product -- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
22 AFMGSP Gross State Product -- Farm
23 AFMRSP Real State Product -- Farm
24 AFPPY Personal Income -- Farm Proprietors
25 AFPRSP Real State Product -- Fabricated Metal Products
26 AFURSP Real State Product -- Furniture and Fixtures
27 AFYTX Tax Receipts -- Federal Income
28 AGASTX Tax Receipts -- Gasoline
29 AGCPC Gasoline Consumption -- Per Capita
30 AGVGSP Gross State Product -- Government and Government Enterprises
31 AIEPIN Electricity Price Index -- Industrial
32 ALURSP Real State Product -- Lumber and Wood Products
33 AMFGSP Gross State Product -- Manufacturing
34 AMFRSP Real State Product -- Manufacturing
35 AMIGSP Gross State Product -- Mining
36 AMIRSP Real State Product -- Mining
37 AMYRSP Real State Product -- Nonelectrical Machinery
38 ANFPPY Personal Income -- Nonfarm Proprietors
39 ANMGSP Gross State Product -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods
40 ANMRSP Real State Product -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods
41 AODRSP Real State Product -- Other Durable Manufactured Goods
42 AOLPY Personal Income -- Other Labor
43 AONRSP Real State Product -- Other Nondurable Manufactured Goods
44 AOTHTX Tax Receipts -- Other
45 APARSP Real State Product -- Paper and Allied Products
46 APMRSP Real State Product -- Primary Metal Industries
47 APTRSP Real State Product -- Printing and Publishing
48 APYRAJ Personal Income -- Residence Adjustment
49 APYTX Income Tax Receipts -- Individual
50 ARBRSP Real State Product -- Rubber and Plastic Products
51 AREPIN Electricity Price Index -- Residential
52 ARKIAT Real Capital Expenditures -- All Transportation Equipment
53 ARKICH Real Capital Expenditures -- Chemicals and Allied Products
54 ARKIEL Real Capital Expenditures -- Electrical Equipment and Supplies
55 ARKIFP Real Capital Expenditures -- Fabricated Metal Products
56 ARKILU Real Capital Expenditures -- Lumber and Wood Products
57 ARKIOD Real Capital Expenditures -- Other Durable Manufactured Goods
58 ARKIPA Real Capital Expenditures -- Paper and Allied Products
59 ARKIPM Real Capital Expenditures -- Primary Metal Industries
60 ARKIPT Real Capital Expenditures -- Printing and Publishing
61 ARKIRB Real Capital Expenditures -- Rubber and Plastic Products
62 ARKISC Real Capital Expenditures -- Stone, Clay and Glass Products
63 ARKITX Real Capital Expenditures -- Textile Mill Products
64 ARLCP Real Gasoline Price
65 ARTAOB Retail Trade -- All Other
66 ARTAPP Retail Trade -- Apparel
67 ARTAU Retail Trade -- Automotive
68 ARTDST Retail Trade -- Drug Stores
69 ARTEPL Retail Trade -- Eating Places
70 ARTFD Retail Trade -- Food
71 ARTFUR Retail Trade -- Furniture, Furnishings, Appliances
72 ARTGAS Retail Trade -- Gasoline Service Stations
73 ARTGM Retail Trade -- General Merchandise
74 ARTGS Retail Trade -- General Stores with Food and Gas
75 ARTHW Retail Trade -- Hardware and Farm Implements
76 ARTLUM Retail Trade -- Lumber and Building Materials
77 ARTNUC Retail Trade -- Nonretail and Unclassified Concerns
78 ARTTSR Retail Trade -- Total All Sales at Retail
79 ASALTX Tax Receipts -- Sales
80 ASCRSP Real State Product -- Stone, Clay and Glass Products
81 ASIPPY Personal Income -- Social Security Payments
82 ASLGGP Gross State Product -- State and Local Government
83 ASLGRP Real State Product -- State and Local Government
84 ASLTPC Per Capita Taxes -- State and Local
85 ASTXR Tax Rate -- Sales
86 ASUTX Tax Receipts -- Use
87 ASVGSP Gross State Product -- Services
88 ASVRSP Real State Product -- Services
89 ATGSP Gross State Product -- Total
90 ATOTTX Tax Receipts -- Total
91 ATPOP Population -- Total
92 ATPPY Personal Income -- Transfer Payments
93 ATPY Personal Income -- Total
94 ATRGSP Gross State Product -- Wholesale and Retail Trade
95 ATRRSP Real State Product -- Wholesale and Retail Trade
96 ATRSP Real State Product -- Total
97 ATUGSP Gross State Product -- Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
98 ATURSP Real State Product -- Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
99 ATXDUM Tax Dummy -- Corporate Income
100 ATXRSP Real State Product -- Textile Mill Products
101 AUER Unemployment Rate
102 AUTLTX Tax Receipts -- Utility
103 AWADM Annual Wage Per Person -- Durable Manufactured Goods
104 AWANM Annual Wage Per Person -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods
105 AWPAAF Annual Wage Per Person -- Agricultural Services, Forestry and Fisheries
106 AWPACS Annual Wage Per Person -- Contract Construction
107 AWPADM Annual Wage Per Person -- Durable Manufactured Goods (BEA)
108 AWPAFC Annual Wage Per Person -- Federal Civilian
109 AWPAFI Annual Wage Per Person -- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
110 AWPAFM Annual Wage Per Person -- Farm
111 AWPAFS Annual Wage Per Person -- Federal Military
112 AWPAMI Annual Wage Per Person -- Mining
113 AWPANM Annual Wage Per Person -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods (BEA)
114 AWPASL Annual Wage Per Person -- State and Local Government
115 AWPASV Annual Wage Per Person -- Services
116 AWPATR Annual Wage Per Person -- Wholesale and Retail Trade
117 AWPATU Annual Wage Per Person -- Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
118 AWSAF Wage and Salary Employment -- Agricultural Services, Forestry and Fisheries
119 AWSECS Wage and Salary Employment -- Contract Construction
120 AWSEDM Wage and Salary Employment -- Durable Manufactured Goods
121 AWSEFC Wage and Salary Employment -- Federal Civilian
122 AWSEFI Wage and Salary Employment -- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
123 AWSEFM Wage and Salary Employment -- Farm
124 AWSEFS Wage and Salary Employment -- Federal Military
125 AWSEMF Wage and Salary Employment -- Manufacturing
126 AWSEMI Wage and Salary Employment -- Mining
127 AWSENM Wage and Salary Employment -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods
128 AWSESL Wage and Salary Employment -- State and Local Government
129 AWSESV Wage and Salary Employment -- Services
130 AWSET Wage and Salary Employment -- Total
131 AWSETR Wage and Salary Employment -- Wholesale and Retail Trade
132 AWSETU Wage and Salary Employment -- Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
133 AWSPY Personal Income -- Wage and Salary
134 AZCEPP Electricity Purchased -- Commercial
135 AZCNGP Natural Gas Consumption -- Commercial
136 AZGCLP Gross Coal Consumption
137 AZGTTB Gross Energy Consumption
138 AZIEPP Electricity Purchased -- Industrial
139 AZINGP Natural Gas Consumption -- Industrial
140 AZREPP Electricity Purchased -- Residential
141 AZRNGP Natural Gas Consumption -- Residential

UNITED STATES

142 COALIN Coal Index -- Unit Price Without Legislated Taxes
143 GASIND Natural Gas Index -- Unit Price Without Legislated Taxes
144 UAPRRP Real Domestic Product -- Apparel and Other Textile Products
145 UAUDE Price Deflator -- Autos and Parts
146 UCHMRP Real Domestic Product -- Chemicals and Allied Products
147 UCLSDF Price Deflator -- Clothing and Shoes
148 UCPI Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100)
149 UCSDF Price Deflator -- Contract Construction
150 UDIRPY Personal Income -- Dividends, Interest and Rent
151 UDMFDF Price Deflator -- Durable Manufactured Goods
152 UEMARP Real Domestic Product -- Electrical Equipment and Supplies
153 UEYTXR Tax Rate -- Effective Personal Income
154 UFBDF Price Deflator -- Food and Beverages
155 UFDBRP Real Domestic Product -- Food and Kindred Products
156 UFIRDF Price Deflator -- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
157 UFIRDP Real Domestic Product -- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
158 UFMTRP Real Domestic Product -- Fabricated Metal Products
159 UFUHDF Price Deflator -- Furniture and Household Equipment
160 UFURRP Real Domestic Product -- Furniture and Fixtures
161 UGDF Price Deflator -- Government
162 UGNPDF GNP Deflator
163 UGODF Price Deflator -- Gasoline and Oil
164 UGRDP Real Domestic Product -- Government
165 ULUMRP Real Domestic Product -- Lumber and Wood Products
166 UMIDF Price Deflator -- Mining
167 UMORTR Mortgage Rate -- Newly Built Homes
168 UMTVRP Real Domestic Product -- Motor Vehicles
169 UNDCDF Price Deflator -- Personal Consumption, Nondurable Goods
170 UNEMRP Real Domestic Product -- Nonelectrical Machinery
171 UNFPPY Personal Income -- Nonfarm Proprietors
172 UNGAPC Natural Gas Production
173 UNMEDF Price Deflator -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods
174 UNOMRP Real Domestic Product -- Nonauto Transportation Equipment and Miscellaneous
175 UODGDF Price Deflator -- Other Durable Manufactured Goods
176 UODRP Real Domestic Product -- Other Durable Manufactured Goods
177 UOLPY Personal Income -- Other Labor
178 UONDDF Price Deflator -- Other Nondurable Manufactured Goods
179 UPAPRP Real Domestic Product -- Paper and Allied Products
180 UPCDF Price Deflator -- All Personal Consumption
181 UPMTRP Real Domestic Product -- Primary Metal Industries
182 UPRTRP Real Domestic Product -- Printing and Publishing
183 URGNP Gross National Product
184 URUBRP Real Domestic Product -- Rubber and Plastic Products
185 USCGRP Real Domestic Product -- Stone, Clay and Glass
186 USLTPC Per Capita Taxes -- State and Local
187 USSTXR Tax Rate -- Social Security
188 USVDF Price Deflator -- Services
189 USVRDP Real Domestic Product -- Services
190 UTCUDF Price Deflator -- Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
191 UTEXRP Real Domestic Prod... t -- Textile Mill Products
192 UTLECB Total Energy Consumed
193 UTPPY Personal Income -- Transfer Payments
194 UTRDF Price Deflator -- Wholesale and Retail Trade
195 UTRRDP Real Domestic Product -- Wholesale and Retail Trade
196 UTURDP Real Domestic Product -- Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
197 UUER Unemployment Rate
198 UWADM Annual Wage Per Person -- Durable Manufactured Goods
199 UWANM Annual Wage Per Person -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods
200 UWPAAF Annual Wage Per Person -- Agricultural Services, Forestry and Fisheries
201 UWPACS Annual Wage Per Person -- Construction
202 UWPADM Annual Wage Per Person -- Durable Manufactured Goods (BEA)
203 UWPAFC Annual Wage Per Person -- Federal Civilian
204 UWPAFI Annual Wage Per Person -- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
205 UWPAFM Annual Wage Per Person -- Farm
206 UWPAFS Annual Wage Per Person -- Federal Military
207 UWPAMI Annual Wage Per Person -- Mining
208 UWPANM Annual Wage Per Person -- Nondurable Manufactured Goods (BEA)
209 UWPARI Annual Wage Per Person -- Retail Trade
210 UWPASL Annual Wage Per Person -- State and Local Government
211 UWPASV Annual Wage Per Person -- Services
212 UWPATU Annual Wage Per Person -- Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
213 UWPAWT Annual Wage Per Person -- Wholesale Trade
214 UWPIAI Producer Price Index (formerly Wholesale Price Index) -- All Commodities
215 VNWRDUM Viet Nam War Dummy

OTHER

216 AMRR15 Alabama/United States -- Industrial Electricity Bill
217 TIME Time Trend Variable (1950 = 1, 1951 = 2, etc.)

NOTE: In economic terminology the word "real" indicates that an economic variable (e.g. Real State Product) is expressed in dollars of constant value, that is, dollars not influenced by inflation. In the Alabama Econometric Model all "real" variables are expressed in 1972 dollars. By way of contrast, variables may also be expressed in "nominal" dollars. Herein such variables are labeled "gross" (e.g. Gross State Product). Nominal dollars are the ordinary dollars exchanged in daily commerce. Due to the effects of inflation, nominal dollars (sometimes also called "current" dollars) are out of constant value. The growth rates of variables expressed in nominal dollars are, therefore, misleading because "real" growth is compounded with inflationary growth. However, because all business and government accounting is in terms of nominal dollars, it is necessary and useful to have variables expressed both ways.

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